THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS *on science-technology*

What's ahead . . .

It's better than carrots.

The British Mullard Company's image intensifier enables you to see in the dark. And now that it's off the government's secret list, servicemen are no longer the only ones who can use it. Police and private security organizations, underwater swimmers and aircraft pilots, as well as students of nocturnal nature will benefit from this essentially military device.

Its major advantage over earlier such inventions is that it operates without using infrared light. A wide lens picks up whatever minute amounts of light there are. This light is converted into electrons. The electrons are accelerated and connected to a high positive voltage on a phosphor screen. Their high speed in effect multiplies the photons consequently emitted, and this intensifies the image shown on a television-type screen.

⊕

Jamaica, surrounded by the blue Caribbean, is looking to the sky for a drink.

The sunny island already has a lot of ground water. But the capital, Kingston, has grown so much that in a dry year water runs critically short. And in the countryside, where irrigation farming flourishes, farmers' wells are becoming brackish.

However, the clouds that sometimes boil up over the island offer promise. According to Wallace E. Howell of the American company EG&G, Inc., cloud seeding might relieve the water shortage.

Tapping this aerial reservoir won't fully solve the problem, it seems. But judicious seeding of the right clouds, those that don't quite reach the rain stage naturally, could help fill those glasses and baths.

Trends . . .

Atomic energy is widening one of the now numerous rents in the Iron Curtain.

Romanian scientists recently made a three-week tour of the United States which included a lengthy call at the Atomic Energy Commission. Future cooperation on the peaceful uses of atomic energy was discussed.

In developing their own nuclear industry the Romanians have made it clear they will seek help from the Soviet Union and other nuclear nations. There is an outside chance that America may land a sizable chunk of the resulting business.

Meanwhile personal contacts are being developed. Another group of Romanian scientists is expected to come to the United States, and American officials may travel to Romania.

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Resistance. Even perhaps a shade of cynicism. These were some of the reactions to the Engineering Advisory Service when it was started up by Britain's Ministry of Technology.

What could be expected from a team of Whitehall warriors touring in a "mobile demonstration unit," it was asked. Expected or not, what has arrived has been a measurable improvement in productivity for a number of British companies. In one, the cost of making gearboxes has been cut by 40 percent. In another the cost of manufacturing vehicle components has been chopped by 56 percent.

Seven mobile units now are cruising across the United Kingdom. Sometimes just one stop of a day or so is enough to sort out improvements in a company's job routines. More often a visit is followed up by a 10-day "advisory project" with EAS advisers rolling up their sleeves on the shop floor.

How and why . . .

The verdict on irradiated bacon and ham is: guilty until proved innocent.

Radiation treatment helps some perishable foods last longer without refrigeration. As far back as 1963 the United States Food and Drug Administration approved irradiated bacon for human consumption. But last May it threw the budding irradiation industry into a turmoil by turning down ham. It now has decided to withdraw approval for bacon (this had been supplied to servicemen but had not reached the supermarket).

FDA experts have some residual doubts about the products: Second- or third-generation animals fed on large amounts of irradiated ham for their lifetime have showed some drop in fertility. On the other hand, it is thought that in the much smaller amounts that people would eat there is probably no danger. So, when perplexed experimenters asked the FDA if they should stop testing and eating the ham, they were told to go ahead. But when it comes to public consumption, the "guilty" verdict, for the moment, sticks.

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Soviets hint for U.S. support

Moscow indicates desire for collaboration against Mao's territorial ambitions

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow has given Washington another hint of its desire for worldwide collaboration.

The issue this time is the Maoist threat to territories, some of which the United States considers in its sphere of interest. This warning to Washington about Communist China's ambitions may well have been prompted by misgivings which the Soviets seem to have about difficulties in Mongolia or along their own border with China.

According to I. Andronov, a Soviet writer stationed in Peking until the fall of 1966, Chairman Mao Tse-tung lists Burma, Malaya, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Korea, the Himalayan principalities of Sikkim and Bhutan, the Indian State of Assam, and Andaman Islands belonging to India, the Japanese Ryukyu Islands, and the Philippine Sulu Islands as Chinese territory severed by imperialists.

Complaints heard before

This information is taken from Liu Pei-hua's "Brief History of Modern China," one of many textbooks "designed to imbue Chinese youth with a hatred for other nations."

Soviet complaints about Maoist China's territorial ambitions are not new. Last year three articles in the Literary Gazette by a writer using the pseudonym Ernst Henri, warned of Communist China's intentions of

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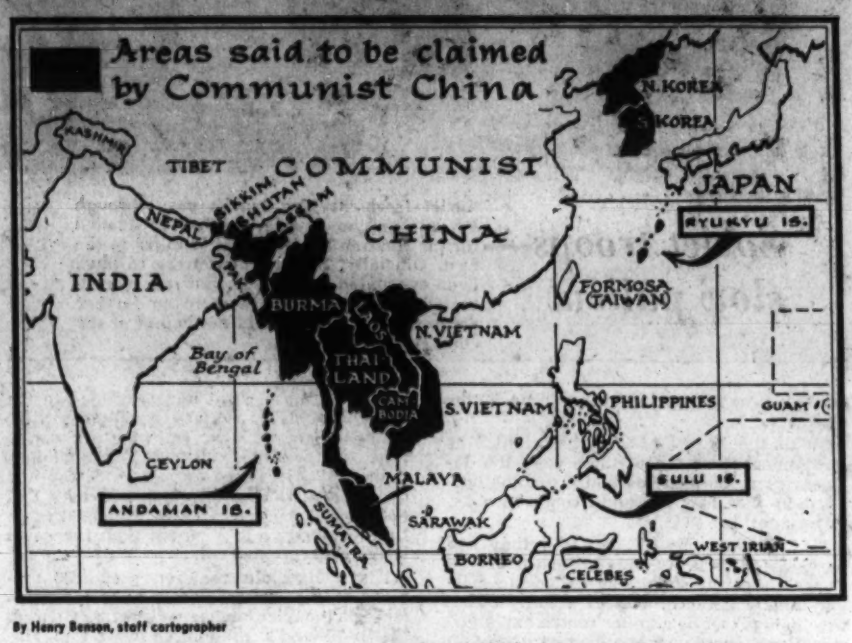

By Henry Benson, staff cartographer

Peking eyes rim territories

All around its periphery—and extending far into the Pacific and Indian Oceans—Chinese Communist Chairman Mao Tse-tung has staked his territorial claims, according to a Soviet writer.

'We're not going to sit around'

By John C. Waugh
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati

That preconvention trot Ronald Reagan is taking nonchalantly around the political track will quicken into an elbow-flapping gallop in Miami.

Hint of a strong, late-hour, lapel-grabbing bid by the California Governor for the GOP presidential nomination stirred all weekend as he stumped under warm Southern skies. And by Monday it swirled elusively in the maelstrom of speculation at the National Governor's Conference in Cincinnati.

En route to Cincinnati, Governor Reagan had carried his quasi campaign into four states—three of them Southern. He denied all the way that he was a candidate. But he said his name would be put in nomination at Miami as California's favorite son. And at that moment the delegates could do anything they wished, such as nominate him for president.

At that moment in Miami, if the mood and intentions of the political strategists around him are accurate, he will explode into a flat-out run.

'We're going all out'

The Republicans will open nominations for president Aug. 7—on a Wednesday. And as one key Reagan strategist, high in the air over Dixie, said: "We aren't just going to sit around and say 'Isn't this an interesting Wednesday in Miami.' We are going all out then to get him nominated."

Throughout his weekend swing, the Governor met with delegates. In Amarillo, Texas, they came from four states to meet him. In Little Rock he closeted himself with all the Arkansas delegates, save one. In Charlottesville, Va., he "exchanged views" with a roomful more. And in Baltimore on Sunday he rendezvoused with 150 delegates and alternates from five neighbor states and Washington, D.C.

By a staff photographer

Gov. Ronald Reagan

With an eye on Miami, his pace speeds up

Reagan strategists live on the hope that Richard M. Nixon, the front-runner, can't be nominated on the first or second ballots in Miami.

After that, says F. Clifton White, the shrewd diviner of delegate strength who was instrumental in seeing Barry Goldwater nominated four years ago, "I have no doubt Reagan will be nominated."

Two points of view have shouted to be heard and heeded in the strategy tents of the Reagan camp. One says the Governor has no choice. He can't come out openly and seek the nomination and still keep faith with his vows as Governor of California.

That view has prevailed and will prevail until nominating Wednesday at the Miami convention. Its most articulate spokesman is the Governor himself, who has said repeatedly that the presidency is an office that "seeks the man." His key tacticians, among them Mr. White and Thomas C. Reed, endorse that central strategy.

Campaign plea resisted

But it isn't unanimous. Key organizers of citizens-for-Reagan outposts around the country and powerful monied backers have prodded the Governor to come out openly and campaign hard. Even as they prodded, they mounted campaigns in absentia—notably in the Nebraska and Oregon primaries.

Robert Hazen, who launched the Reagan drive in the Oregon primary, is one of the most articulate champions of the "run now" view—the view that hasn't prevailed.

Riding across the South with the Governor this past weekend he said: "He's got to come out dramatically. He's not in the ballgame now. And by convention time I am afraid it will be too late."

But the Governor won't make an open move until his name is before the convention.

Reagan strategists now think Mr. Nixon has 460 firm delegate votes with another 100 leaning his way. That still puts him short of the 667 needed to nominate. They estimate that New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, the only other openly avowed candidate, has 375 to 400. But they think that "is about his peak."

Reliance on conservatism

To a man they bank on the conservative sentiment in the country and the conservative coloration of the convention to turn the tide their way—providing Mr. Nixon can be denied through two ballots.

The Reagan meetings with delegates in his weekend swing were aimed frankly, as one strategist said, "at keeping delegates loose in the saddle—from going to Nixon now."

Key Reaganites think he made a marked success of it. Says one: "There is a great unraveling of things as we near the nitty-gritty of having to cast a vote. Just push delegates slightly and they go cartwheeling away from any fixed dispositions they seemed to have."

To keep them in a cartwheeling frame of mind, the Governor unleashes his full and celebrated campaign charm. He is the undisputed master of the barbed one-liner quip. He quickly limns his partisan audiences into delighted submission.

Of crime and Democratic economic policy he quips: "They intend to make money so cheap it won't be worth stealing."

Campaign quips

Of Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey: "By the time he got into the race all the issues had been picked over. So he decided to stand on the record—so now we can't see it."

Of courts and crime: "We have the world's greatest court system. We turn the criminals loose and lock up the jury."

These sharp-tongued one-liners set up even sharper, more serious blasts at Democratic domestic and foreign policy.

Of Vietnam: "It is time we said bluntly we are in Vietnam in our national interest and that we are going to do what has to be done beginning now." He comes down just as hard for domestic law and order. Together, these two thrusts win him his biggest applause, his standing ovations.

The strategy in the Reagan camp is to keep this applause ringing until Miami. Then, when their man at long last is finally in the race, ride it to the nomination.

Suspicions at Paris

Peace signs clouded

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Austin, Texas

The closer the two parties come to arranging a settlement in Vietnam the harder it becomes. Each side suspects the other. Each waits for a clearer sign from the other side lest it walk into a trap. Each continues the fight on the battlefield to advance its own position and to meet the enemy's moves; but both regard the enemy's moves as a sign of bad faith.

This is one of the lessons of the Honolulu talks. Their net effect was to harden the American and South Vietnamese position by a display of agreement between the two allies where there had been differences before.

In some respects, this amounted to a positive step forward. On President Thieu's side, he openly and explicitly accepted President Johnson's San Antonio formula for ending the bombing of the North — a formula which leaves wide latitude for decision in President Johnson's hands.

On President Johnson's side, it was made apparent that he will seek "effective international supervision and guarantees" for any settlement, to protect a fearful South

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By a staff cartographer

Vietnam bombing limits

. . . unchanged at Honolulu

Czechs anxious but calm

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

After a typically Czechoslovak Sunday—though not a sunny one—the people of this country stoically faced up to their second week of uncertainty and crisis.

The newspapers, which printed extracts of new attacks from Moscow and sympathetic comments from the West, reflected that this small nation at the heart of Europe is once again—as 20 and 30 years ago—the focus of world attention.

Outwardly people are still as calm as their leaders. Only in serious conversation—or noting the run on the newspapers—can one detect the anxiety behind their belief that somehow they will pull through or that the menace cannot be as bad, really, as Moscow's continued growling implies.

Tourist buses roll

It was after all a Sunday. Latest reports were that the Soviet troops were still withdrawing, though it was estimated that some 10,000 had to move much, much faster if the Russian pledge of complete withdrawal by this week is to be fulfilled.

[According to a Reuters report the Soviet Union announced Monday night it has agreed to hold a top-level meeting with Czechoslovak leaders in Czechoslovakia.

[Also, it was reported that the Soviet Union Monday handed a note to Czechoslovakia protesting what it described as growing Western—particularly West German—influence and calling for an explanation of Western arms found in the country last week. The report was attributed to informed sources.]

In cities and towns everywhere, Czechs and Slovaks indulged their usual Sunday passion for family strolls in gardens and parks. They filled the courts and halls of Hradcany, Prague's hilltop castle home of the President — and hundreds of West and East German tourists mingled with them.

The tourist buses parked deep on the square outside the castle, included four from Lvov, in the Soviet Ukraine. From one tumbled a group of carefree young Soviet Pioneers (a youth organization), with their red neck-scarves.

If Soviet intervention was not very far away, there was no sign of it in the atmosphere here. The nation's leaders, after an exhausting week in which they had delivered their reply to the Soviet leaders—and,

★ Please turn to Page 2

Inside today

Washington scans action on quality of air, water

The water people drink, the air they breathe, the sounds they hear—all are targets of new efforts in Washington aimed at improving "environmental quality." And the mood is for action.

Details: Page 14

. . . but he'll defend your right to say it

A defender of individual liberties and unpopular causes—that's A. L. Wirin. He's chief counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union and an unusual man.

An interview: Page 9

Capital Mayor's wife a distaff dynamo

Dr. Bennetta B. Washington is the wife of the first Mayor of Washington, D.C. She is also director of Women's Centers for the Job Corps—and that's not all.

Meet Dr. Washington: Page 10

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

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Honolulu: how much impact?

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

The first Honolulu conference was often described as "historic." It wasn't. The truly historic decision had been made several months earlier.

Once the American policy decision was made to commit United States combat troops to Vietnam, the great watershed decision—the great dividing line of the whole war—was how the troops would be utilized.

The United States military had this choice: to concentrate on using American units to fight the Communist main-force units—or to concentrate on the Communist infrastructure which gave them control of the peasantry, while simply holding off the main-force threat.

The strategy decision—probably made by Gen. William G. Westmoreland — was to concentrate on the main force war. This froze the whole allied pattern of conducting the war. It was to become the most critical decision made.

Momentum needed

Strategically, the Communist military leaders faced gigantic tasks caused by the American troop build-up. In order to succeed, they had to sustain the forward momentum of their military forces. "It was like riding a bicycle," one source explained: "If they did not continue moving forward, they would flop over."

They sustained this momentum with their invasion from North Vietnam, which meant sacrificing the "national liberation" image of the southern Viet Cong. And they could sustain their mounting invasion only at the rate they could support it with recruits, food, and intelligence.

The Communists could not win the war simply by conquering the countryside; they had to break the will of the cities, the sources and seats of Vietnamese government strength. But, for the Allies to win, merely holding the cities was not enough. They had to roll back the Communist grip on the countryside and bring Allied security to the peasants.

Declaration published

This then was the backdrop of the military problems at the time of the first Honolulu conference, when decisions aimed at defeating Communist insurgency in the countryside were made. The assumption was that General Westmoreland's main-force war would proceed satisfactorily.

The nub of the decisions at the conference was issued in idealistic terms in the famous "Declaration of Honolulu."

It promised a social revolution, building democracy in the rural areas, providing rural construction while fighting, developing a better material life, increasing food production, and eradicating illiteracy and disease.

The Americans did make a tremendous effort to live up to their Honolulu pledge, mostly by furnishing the tools for the Vietnamese Government to finish the job.

Effects noted

Many of these Honolulu ideals were pulled together in one program—the Revolutionary Development Program. The Honolulu conference had the side effect of serving as a valuable propaganda weapon to dampen the criticism outside of Vietnam against the Johnson administration's war policy.

More significantly, it put the Viet Cong on the propaganda defensive among the villagers.

"With the luxury of 20-20 hindsight," as one American observed, these were the deficiencies in the policies and programs outlined in that first Honolulu conference 2½ years ago:

1. The programs did not fail, they had barely been born. As one diplomat observed at the time: "It should be called the hollow-lulu conference. It was a lulu—but it was hollow." Or as another source explained recently: "There was nothing wrong with the Honolulu decisions—but the decisions were just words. The allied action was minimal because of the distraction of the main-force war. And the White House never intellectually acknowledged to itself that the only controlling element here was the American Military Command (MACV). And MACV was all geared in one direction."

Complaint voiced

One American provincial adviser who failed to receive a special request for one million dollars as an additional fund to get his province ticking, explained: "Everyone says that this is a political and economic war as well as a military one, that revolutionary development is essential. But the problem is we don't put our money where our mouth is. At best we spend three billion dollars on the nonmilitary side of the war —out of a $26 billion expenditure."

2. In a small number of assigned villages, schools, bridges, and dispensaries were built for the people. But not until mid-1967 were Vietnamese regular battalions stationed in the villages to provide security against large "invading" Communist forces. Rarely were proper attempts made to come to grips with the Communist infrastructure within each village. So, while the villager might be able to send his child to school, at no time did he feel secure from outside Communist attacks or free of the fear that his own neighbor might assassinate him if he helped the government.

In short, the program never got off the ground. It failed to regain the countryside from the Communists, and hence indirectly —but not directly—led to the Communist ability to launch the Tet offensive.

3. A social revolution did hit the Vietnamese countryside—but not the one proclaimed at Honolulu. In simplest terms, the main-force war fought by the North Vietnamese and the Americans destroyed the countryside and the villages faster than all the Honolulu converts could put it back together. A mass rural migration fled to the cities, creating refugee problems. Rice planters became laborers in the urban centers. All the American fertilizers and IR-8 "miracle" rice seeds could not stop the decrease in rice procurement. In both 1967 and 1968, the United States imported three times more rice to Vietnam than the Asian country once exported.

If the Honolulu conference of 1966 provided only peripheral answers to the problems of the Vietnamese peasantry, General Westmoreland's main-force war was also bogged down in statistics, mirages, and self-deceptions.

Borders pinpointed

In black-and-white terms, the only "total" solution to the Communist invasion problem was hermetically sealing the borders of South Vietnam. Much like the French did in Algeria—with barbed-wire fences, electric currents, and half-mile-wide mine fields. This course was rejected. The electronic McNamara line was but a half-step in that direction. It is not so much of a line as a series of outposts through which the North Vietnamese managed to squeeze through undetected.

General Westmoreland's strategy of using American battalions to search and then destroy the Communist main force became a futile race on a treadmill. During 1967, for example, two-thirds of the Communists killed by the American units were annihilated when the Communists chose to stand and fight—not when the Americans surprised them and forced them to fight. Hence, the Comumnists were determining most of the pacing of the war and their own rate of attrition.

Decision recalled

The second great watershed point of the Vietnam war came two years later when the Communist Tet offensive hit Saigon and other cities.

One knowledgeable American source explained:

"Strategically, the question was: Should General Westmoreland try to destroy the Communist main force and let the infrastructure problem be dealt with later and at leisure? Or did he concentrate on the infrastructure and merely try to hold off the Communist main force? The American commanders chose to concentrate on the main force."

By the end of 1967, the American command could assert that American maneuver battalions had pushed the Communists into the border areas and away from the populater areas. In the year-end report of 1967, the command wrote: "More enemy were killed than ever before. By the year's end, enemy military strength was at the lowest level since late 1965 or early 1966. And about 30 percent of his maneuver battalions were considered not combat effective."

But, two days later, the Communist main-force units around the country swept past the Honolulu-inspired villages and were fighting in 103 Vietnamese cities, district and provincial towns, and nearby military installations.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Soviet troop-carrying trucks pass through Presov, Czechoslovakia, on July 21 headed for the Russian border about 60 miles to the east. Officially, Soviet troops were to have been evacuated by July 21. But it was estimated that even if there were no further delays all the troops could not be out of the country until July 24.

Soviet troops—slow pullout

★Soviets indicate U.S. could prop Asia stand

Continued from Page 1

setting up a world empire similar to the one dreamed of by the Nazis.

But these earlier articles were presented as speculations. They were largely concerned with Peking's assertions about Soviet or Mongolian territories and implied that there might be subtle collusion between China and the U.S. State Department.

The implication was that secretly Chairman Mao and the "ruling circles" of the United States were about to band together against the Soviet Union.

Seriousness stressed

This time the discussion is much more serious. Mr. Andronov's article, entitled "Mao and the Celestial Empire" was published in the New Times No. 27 of July 10. The New Times, which appears in seven languages, has a wide circulation in the Soviet bloc and in the West. Its political importance far outranks that of the Literary Gazette.

The article, moreover, is not conjectural, but quotes chapter and verse. The only Western country which is taken to task is West Germany for having published maps "delineating China's frontiers with her southern neighbors in conformity with the Peking claims."

One reference to U.S.

Bonn's Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss is quoted in this connection as having urged in April in "Bayern Kurier" that Bonn send an ambassador to China in keeping with the old adage "My enemy's enemy is my friend."

There is one brief reference to "leading U.S. politicians favoring the establishment of broad contacts between Washington and Peking," but the article does not contend that anything in the line of rapprochement between Washington and Peking is going on.

Mr. Andronov explicitly warns the noncommitted countries that "the Chinese leaders have in effect taken a hostile stand" toward them. By implication the Soviet writer seeks to prove that United States interests in the Indian Ocean, in Southeast Asia, and in the vicinity of the Philippines are at stake.

Chairman Mao, according to Mr. Andronov, is permeated with Chinese "great man" chauvinism.

In 1936, he told the American writer Edgar Snow that in his school years he was impressed by a pamphlet "telling of the dismemberment of China . . . Japan's occupation of Korea and Formosa, of the loss of suzerainty in Indochina, Burma, and elsewhere. After I read this I felt depressed."

In 1939 in his publication "The Chinese Revolution and the Communist Party of China," Chairman Mao wrote that "the imperialist countries took over a large number of states tributary to China," including "Korea, Taiwan [Formosa], the Ryukyu Islands, the Pescadores, Burma, Bhutan, Nepal, Hong Kong, and Annam" [Vietnam].

In this respect Chairman Mao is said to see eye to eye with Chiang Kai-Shek, whose book "China's Destiny" is quoted in this connection.

(Map No. 46 in the "Atlas of the Provinces of the Chinese People's Republic," published in Shanghai in 1953 includes a substantial part of Burma in Chinese territory.)

The lands claimed by Communist China fall into three groups. The first includes the large Indian State of Assam, the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal, Malaya, and Thailand. None of these countries, writes Mr. Andronov, was ever under Chinese rule.

The second group consists of former tributaries to the Chinese emperors: the Ryukyu Islands belonging to Japan and including Okinawa, and the Sulu Islands belonging to the Philippines.

The third group includes Burma, Nepal, Vietnam, Cambodia, Andllaos, Korea, Bhutan, and Sikkim, countries into which Chinese armies once upon a time had made forays and which henceforth in Peking were listed as Chinese "vassals."

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The news — briefly

United States . . .

Washington

A Senate committee ended two days of questioning of Judge Homer Thornberry on his nomination to the Supreme Court of the United States. Sen. Strom Thurmond (R) of South Carolina warned he might want the judge to return for more hearings in the fall.

Washington

The Justice Department filed the first law-suit under the new federal Open Housing Act, charging the builders and sellers of three Baton Rouge, La., housing developments with discriminating against Negroes.

Memphis

James Earl Ray pleaded innocent to a charge of assassinating the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. here April 4. Trial was set for Nov. 12.

Washington

Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson outlined a severe cutback in postal services which he said would be required by a forced reduction in personnel.

Mr. Watson told the Senate Post Office Committee the cutbacks would include:

- The beginning of a reduction to four-day delivery weeks on residential routes.
- The closing of 500 third- and fourth-class post offices by the end of August.
- Elimination of Saturday residential services.
- No extension of delivery service to newly eligible homes or services.

Mr. Watson said these cutbacks would be necessary unless Congress exempts the Post Office from a governmentwide personnel-reduction program.

Washington

The likelihood that the Senate won't act until September on the nomination of Abe Fortas as chief justice appears to have slowed action on President Johnson's other Supreme Court appointment—Homer Thornberry as associate justice.

Washington

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's camp has pro-posed three national television debates with Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey on "the issues confronting and dividing the nation and the party" from Vietnam to economics.

Both the Democratic presidential rivals agreed during a weekend of prenational-convention politics to at least one televised discussion. There was little agreement on details.

Washington

The House, which has virtually killed President Johnson's hopes for a gun-registration law this session, turned Monday to the proposed ban on mail-order sales of rifles, shotguns, and ammunition.

Chicago

Striking electrical workers and the Illi-nois Bell Telephone Company remained deadlocked as the Democratic national chairman was reported ready to meet with spokesmen for both sides.

Akron

Scattered fire bombings were reported in Akron for the fifth straight night Sunday as a beefed-up National Guard force kept the peace in Negro areas of the city.

International . . .

Athens

The Greek regime announced that its new constitution will take effect in stages after the Sept. 29 referendum.

Foreign Minister Panayiotis Pipinelis told a news conference the constitution would not take immediate effect after its expected approval because "a firm groundwork is necessary first before the constitution goes into effect."

Penang, Malaysia

A joint operation by Thai-Malaysian se-curity forces killed one Communist guerrilla in a gun battle Sunday night. Thai and Malaysian police patrols have been combing the jungles of the two country's joint border for about 700 suspected Communist terrorists.

Izmir, Turkey

Riot police arrested five youths at this Aegean port city Sunday on charges of smashing the plate-glass windows of the United States Information Service Library. Seven other persons were arrested in Ankara, the capital, for attacking an American colonel in the street.

The arrests came after a week of anti-American incidents sparked by the arrival in Istanbul of units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Saigon

Terrorist bombings in three theaters and the assassination of a Saigon official began speculation that the incidents were a prelude to he long-expected Communist offensive on South Vietnam's cities. Intelligence sources estimate the number of Communist troops in Saigon at 1,000.

Meanwhile, United States planes pounded the North Vietnamese panhandle. An official spokesman said the bombing set off more than 200 fires and explosions.

Santiago, Chile

Bolivian Interior Minister Antonio Argue-das has requested political asylum in Chile and admitted he provided Cuba with a copy of the diary of guerrilla leader Ernesto (Che) Guevara.

Paris

A Hanoi spokesman said here the Hono-lulu meeting between President Johnson and South Vietnamese President Thieu showed United States policy was unchanged and blocked progress in the preliminary peace talks.

Nguyen Thanh Le, spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation to the talks, said the communiqué and President Johnson's statements afterward showed the U.S. was still "infinitely obstinate" in refusing to stop the bombing of the North.

Khartoum, Sudan

The Sudan Constituent Assembly Sunday passed an agreement signed between Sudan and the Soviet Union under which Russia will train and supply arms to the Sudanese forces, acting Defense Minister Mohamed Daoud announced.

News of July 22 and 23 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

★Czechs anxious but calm

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in doing it, forged a national unity behind their Communist regime—were said also to be resting.

At this writing their test of will with the Russians over a meeting was still unresolved. The Czechoslovaks apparently were ready for a meeting and had, in fact, indicated acceptance of Moscow's proposal for one.

They could scarcely do otherwise because their attitude from the start has been that they are willing to meet all their critics, the Soviet Union included, but in bilateral talks only.

Though no official disclosure has been made, it is believed that the Prague leaders are still firmly resolved against a Soviet venue and will continue to invite the Russians to meet on Czechoslovak soil.

A Prague broadcaster, in the only comment of the weekend on the crisis, said that since this country's internal affairs were concerned any talks about them should take place in Czechoslovakia.

Two other possibilities are being bruited: One is a meeting on neutral ground.

Romania and Yugoslavia—both giving the Soviet-Czech clash as much and as sympathetic press coverage as the West—have been mentioned. But it is hard to see the Russians accepting either one of the two countries which now are, in effect, telling them: "Hands off socialist Czechoslovakia."

Nor can the Czechs be expected to repeat their visit to East Germany of last March. More likely might be Hungary, who is least hostile toward Prague of the signatories of the Warsaw warning.

A second possibility is to meet on the Soviet-Czech border in eastern Slovakia. But this would depend on the final movement out of the area of the last of the Soviet forces. Last week's plan for a meeting at Kosice fell through because they were still in evidence.

How many Soviet troops and what categories remain is still anyone's guess. That they were still quite many at the weekend was confirmed by an American journalist before he was stopped and expelled from a military maneuver area only 30 miles from here he had seen several hundred trucks, which still had to get under way northward to the East German border.

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Running mates snare U.S. spotlight

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati

Vice-presidential slating is in the spotlight here. From governors attending their annual conference here; from their aides; and from people within the Nixon and McCarthy camps who are here, this picture emerges:

● On the Democratic side the Humphrey choice for a running mate clearly is Sen. Edward M. Kennedy. The question is merely whether the Massachusetts Senator will accept.

The growing conviction here among Democratic leaders is that the Senator is now, for the first time, giving consideration to acceptance. But it is too early to know with any certainty what the decision will be.

A new name now has been mentioned as a possibility, should Senator Kennedy not be available: Adlai E. Stevenson III, currently State Treasurer of Illinois. Young Stevenson has much of his father's appeal. Further, he has been a critic of the administration on Vietnam.

Liberal indicated

● On the Republican side the talk centers almost exclusively on the running mate for Richard M. Nixon. There is almost an assumption here that Mr. Nixon will be the presidential candidate.

Nelson Rockefeller is not ruled out as a possibility. But what Rockefeller talk there is does not include much speculation about his running mate. A Rockefeller-Reagan ticket still seems to be the one that makes the most sense to GOP leaders—when they get around to talking about it.

There is considerable evidence now available that Mr. Nixon means to choose a liberal in the second slot. In fact, Mr. Nixon himself has confided this to several newsmen. However, his decision could still take another direction.

He has told intimates that the man that could probably help him most among the big cities of the North is Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York.

With Lindsay on the ticket Mr. Nixon says he would be able to pick up enough Negro and Jewish votes to win the State of New York. He indicates that Mayor Lindsay, too, might have sufficient pulling power to help the GOP ticket win in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.

Appeals balanced

At the same time, Mr. Nixon says he thinks the slating of the New York Mayor would probably ensure the loss of both California and Texas to the Democrats.

Currently, Mr. Nixon says a Nixon-Ronald Reagan combination would hurt him more than it would help him. He sees that the Governor Reagan appeal might be enough to bring about GOP victories in California and Texas. But he is convinced that Mr. Reagan would turn away voters in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.

Mr. Nixon does not take Illinois specifically into his consideration of a running mate. He thinks that he can win that state without any help.

But Sen. Charles H. Percy is still very high on Mr. Nixon's list of vice-presidential candidates. Next to Mr. Lindsay the former Vice-President thinks that the Illinois Senator would be more likely to help the ticket in the big, industrial states.

Further, he doesn't think that Mr. Percy would hurt him in California or Texas.

Mayor Lindsay is being boomed here more than anyone else for the second slot. The host governor, James A. Rhodes of Ohio, says he wants Mr. Lindsay in that spot. Several GOP leaders here are saying the same thing.

But Mayor Lindsay is from New York. And so is Mr. Nixon.

According to the Constitution the electors of a state cannot cast their electoral votes for both a president and vice-president if they are from the same state.

To get around this provision Mr. Nixon might move out of the state before the electors meet on Dec. 20.

But Mr. Nixon is known to believe that this action might be damaging to him politically, that it might look tricky.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Governors talk 'veeps'

Discussing the Republican presidential candidacy at the National Governors' Conference in Cincinnati are GOP Govs. Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland, left, and John A. Volpe of Massachusetts. A great deal of talk at the meeting, however, centered on the vice-presidential slot.

★Peace signs clouded at Paris parley

Continued from Page 1

Vietnam from what Mr. Johnson has called a "fake solution."

'Lull' questioned

But over the talks hung the shadow of the Communist offensive expected to come shortly against Saigon and other cities. The two presidents and their advisers spoke of it repeatedly. They obviously felt obliged to regard the "lull" and the present pullback of Communist forces as a "deception," in Mr. Johnson's phrase.

It was plain that they did not think they could concede even the possibility that Hanoi might be signaling a military pause to encourage the Paris talks.

Correspondents pressed them privately. A typical reply:

"It is just like the Communist pullback before the last offensive. Enemy units returned to the frontiers to get more troops, to absorb the men brought down from the North. Then they struck. We can't say this is a lull for political purposes. You have to be realistic."

It also was obvious that the American military leaders felt they could not lower the morale of their troops by talking about a possible enemy withdrawal to assist the Paris negotiations. It is their business to prepare for the worst so they assume the worst and work hard to get ready for it.

Simmering down?

Experienced correspondents at Honolulu were troubled by this and held conversations about it among themselves and with officials. They cited Secretary of State Dean Rusk's repeated statements that the war might well end, not by formal agreement, but by a simmering down of the fighting.

How can this happen, they said, if a slowdown by one side is met with the other's insistence that this is only a military move or a ruse?

The correspondents also discussed earlier statements by Defense Secretary Clark Clifford and by the President in his San Antonio formula, which suggested that the Communist leaders could signal to the President that they would not "take advantage" of an end to the bombing.

Without going into the long and complex details of the wording, a number of the correspondents felt that these statements had been hardened somewhat, as the two presidents at Honolulu emphasized the element of firmness in their two positions.

Consistent statements

The answers given suggested that there was a built-in conflict between suspicion of the enemy's intentions and the kind of "signals" that two obstinate and determined adversaries might be willing to give each other.

There was no neat conclusion to this debate that took place fitfully alongside the Honolulu talks. Those who supported the official American position seemed to think they were not the prisoners of events, or of the antagonisms of war, and that they would recognize and accept a reasonable sign from North Vietnam if and when it came.

They thought that official statements, although they varied from time to time according to circumstances, were not basically inconsistent and did not change from hard to soft and back again.

The critics suggested that if they as Americans were uncertain about whether the door would be left open to Hanoi for a legitimate sign that it was ready to negotiate, when it came down to cases, then Hanoi must also be uncertain.

The correspondents were divided among themselves and some officials appeared troubled by the problem, too.

Ruth St. Denis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ruth St. Denis, by acclamation the "First Lady of American Dance," who passed on in Los Angeles July 21, was probably the best known, best loved and most influential dancer in the world.

Born Ruthie Dennis in Somerville, N.J., her active career in dance continued for more than 70 years. Her daily morning exercises still included standing on her head.

At a moment when American dancers were merely vaudeville entertainers, her mission was to raise the standard of American dance and infuse it with the spiritual values she felt were sadly lacking. She was inspired by Far Eastern art and by Isidora Duncan and her revival of Greek dancing. In flowing robes Ruth St. Denis began to interpret themes heretofore thought too "philosophic" for Terpischore.

In 1914 Miss St. Denis married her young dance partner, Ted Shawn, who was to become the animator-director of Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival. Together they founded the Denishawn school and performing company, with which they toured the world, receiving many honors from European heads of government and Oriental potentates.

Denishawn laid the foundation for contemporary modern dance; and from it issued the leading American dancers of their generation: Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman.

Miss Ruth, as her innumerable devotees called her, had a magnetic stage presence. She was etherially beautiful, but she never became vaguely esoterical. Her lovely feet always maintained their contact with the earth.

She loved all life and told how she had come into sympathy with animals, even snakes, through studying their movements. The epitome of grace, Miss Ruth had a lightning wit which hit the target without wounding. She was specially noted for her masterly manipulation of vast yardage of cobweb silks with which she produced statuesque effects of antique nobility.

In 1931, Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn separated, to follow their individual vocations. But they always maintained relation of intimate, affectionate friendship and esteem. Miss Ruth, at a foundation in Los Angeles bearing her name, has devoted herself primarily to religious dance. She has often appeared, even recently in solos or with large groups of pupils, or community children she had coached.

The last time this writer saw Miss Ruth was at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of her wedding to Ted Shawn, at Jacob's Pillow in 1964. The radiant and prestigious couple danced with perfect aplomb a duet, choreographed by Miss Ruth to a Hindu poem. For a deeply moved party of old friends and admirers, it will remain as an unforgettable memento of an illustrious career.

Snow-chemical hazard

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Trade Commission said that some chemical products used to melt snow and ice may cause flaking and scaling of the concrete surface to which they are applied.

Such products have been represented by the manufacturers as safe for use on concrete, the commission said, and consumers should be alert to the chance of damage.

More say for U.S. in economics?

By George H. Favre
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A group of New York business and civic leaders has called for a broadened economic role for the federal government.

Under the chairmanship of Undersecretary of Commerce Howard J. Samuels, soon to be named Small Business Administrator, the group recommends a series of expanded federal roles. These include:

● 100 percent federal financing of special education programs for disadvantaged children;

● A federal system of minimum income and living standards "for those truly unable to work";

● Public-service jobs for unemployed who cannot find jobs in the private sector;

● A massive federal effort to match unemployed workers who have skills to jobs. This suggestion involves revamping of the much-criticized United States Employment Service.

Interests representative

The set of recommendations is interesting for its authorship, the way in which it came about, and its implications.

The group of 25 whose names are attached to the statement covers a wide spectrum of interests. On the business side are such names as E. Sherman Adams, senior vice-president of the First National City Bank; Frank Hoenemeyer, executive vice-president of Prudential Insurance Company; Alfred Neal, president of the Committee for Economic Development; and George Spater, president of American Airlines.

Federal officials include not only Mr. Samuels but respected names in the U.S. Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce.

Also among the signers are top officials of New York City.

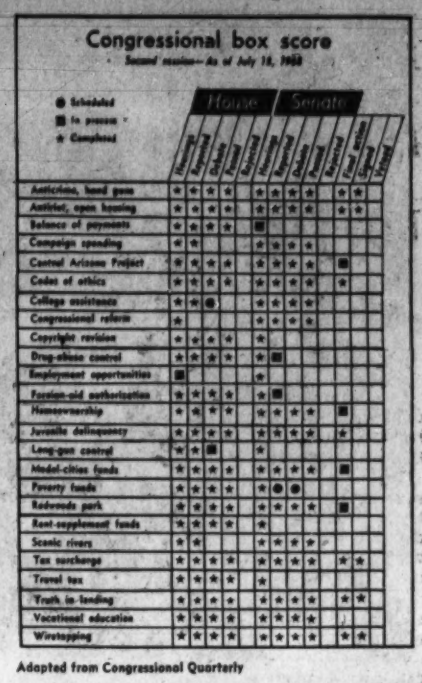
Seminars conducted

While the statement represents the personal views of these men and not their organizations, most are leaders of public opinion and many are in decisionmaking posts. For this reason their views carry weight.

Also significant is the way in which the statement came about. The group met originally in a series of seminars, sponsored by the New School for Social Research, to devise new techniques for solving this city's problems.

But early in the course of discussion, the members concluded that a "national planning framework" is needed before city problems can be resolved through planning and action at the local level.

It is not a new idea, but it is a growing one. As urban troubles rise to the surface, more and more mayors in cities large and small have been forced to conclude that the combination of shrinking tax bases and growing welfare problems have passed the crisis point.



Adapted from Congressional Quarterly

Tax base slashed

Newark, just across the Hudson, is an extreme example. In the past 15 years its white population has fled to the suburbs and rural Negroes from the South have poured in, without education or skills to hold jobs.

The black population now is estimated at around 55 percent or more. Meanwhile, urban-renewal programs and the flight of industry to the suburbs have reduced the tax base to a dangerously low point, forcing up tax rates on remaining property to the highest in the nation. Still the city cannot make ends meet, and it has borrowed to the legal limit.

As a result of the crisis, the state is considering taking over the city school system, and some talk has even been heard about the state's taking over the entire city.

If Newark is an extreme case, it is only the logical conclusion to trends that affect every large city and many smaller ones across the nation.

System urged

In this context, the actions called for by the Samuels group are hardly radical. They are, in fact, more conservative than many proposed solutions, especially the emphasis on jobs for all able to work, with a guaranteed minimum income reserved to the elderly, the sick, and dependent children.

Mr. Samuels also puts his finger on a recurrent theme among critics of the social system when he calls for "a national planning framework." The call implies the need for a systematic approach, a set of priorities, and a total revamping of federal-state-local relationships.

On this last point, the Undersecretary of Commerce is particularly strong:

"The whole relationship of the federal, state, and local governments," he says, "is a national calamity."

At the same time, the group clearly is not seeking stronger central controls for the federal government. It stresses the need for the national government to feed back funds to the states and cities based on its broadly based income-tax system.

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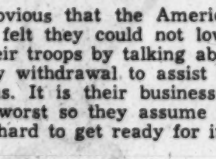
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Armor for Jordan

Jordanians line the streets of Amman to watch American-made Patton tanks being towed through their capital on the way to a Jordanian Army camp. The tanks are part of a $100 million arms contract between the United States and Jordan.

Soviets ignore underground barbs

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the strangest things about today's Soviet regime is that it no longer seems to care much about the publication abroad of critical statements by its citizens.

Most of these statements are culled from a vast underground literature, almost all of it typewritten and passed from hand to hand or purchased privately at high prices. These more or less bulky manuscripts usually are critical of the regime or go in directions which the party disapproves.

Since the abolition of censorship for outgoing foreign dispatches extracts of the contents of much of these underground writings have been cabled abroad by accredited correspondents with little evidence of the Kremlin's trying to prevent it.

Foundations attacked

Other documents, such as copies of petitions and protests, reach the West in different ways. Sometimes they are taken along by visitors; sometimes they get out by mail.

Once the material is in the West, it usually is rebroadcast to the Soviet Union and to East Europe. By Western standards one would imagine that broadcasts quoting noted Soviet personalities who criticize basic tenets and standing practices of the regime would stir up Soviet public opinion.

A case in point is a recent 10,000-word essay by nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov entitled "Thoughts About Progress, Peaceful Coexistence, and Intellectual Freedom."

The full text of this extraordinary document was sent in May to the independent Dutch social democratic daily, Het Parool, but has not yet become available in the United States. From extracts cabled from Moscow it is clear that the author attacks the very foundations of the Soviet state, including totalitarian rule by a single party.

Had Moscow felt that this kind of material would make a deep impact on the Soviet public at large, there might have been ways of discouraging Western correspondents from quoting this document. Although renewed censorship would hurt Soviet efforts to develop friendlier relations with the West, the Kremlin hardly would have hesitated to take this step if it had considered the rebroadcast of Professor Sakharov's essay a serious danger.

Seen from this angle, Soviet indifference toward the typewritten underground literature and its transmission to the West looks like a sign of strength rather than of weakness. There also is a doctrinaire angle

Behind the Kremlin's tolerance seems to be the conviction that the intellectuals do not count politically. The factory workers, who represent the most active and the largest part of the population, are the only ones about whom the Soviet leaders are seriously concerned. And factory workers hardly read the underground literature nor do they listen much to Western broadcasts on cultural and political subjects.

Many first-hand observers of the Soviet Union believe that after half a century of indoctrination and organization the average Soviet worker has become immune to the kind of criticism which is expressed in the underground literature.

To what extent this is true of the young is another matter.

It is different beyond the borders of the Soviet Union. There, voices of dissent from inside the Soviet Union are attentively listened to. Thus the rebroadcasting by Western stations of Professor Sakharov's recent essay in which he recommends a multiparty system is bound to impress many listeners in the Communist East European countries.

The Kremlin can do little against these broadcasts except take measures against the production of the underground literature.

Czech impact

Western nations see hopeful side of crisis—and a warning, too

By Carlyle Morgan

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels

Like the Soviet-backed Communist takeover in Prague just 20 years ago, the 1968 Czech crisis holds tremendous meanings for the Western world, top-level officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization say.

Some of the meanings are similar to those of 1948, some very different.

Twenty years ago, for example, Moscow showed no regard for world opinion when it sent Valerian H. Zorin to Prague and moved Soviet troops toward Czech borders, to insure success of a Communist putsch.

Today Moscow exerts all the pressure it can to bring Prague into line with orthodox Soviet communism. But it tries to do this in a way which will not look like an exercise of sheer Soviet power, NATO officials point out.

So from a Western point of view the crisis has its hopeful side, although it rings a warning bell, too.

'Usefulness' spelled out

It underscores the long-range usefulness of the Western alliance at a time when French attitudes toward it, plus waves of nationalism and isolationism in some other allied nations, have tended to downgrade it.

West diplomats here spell out that word "usefulness' in this way: They say that the alliance has given Europe nearly 20 years of relative political stability. In these years forces for freedom have gained ground.

The gains have been specially notable on the other side of what Winston Churchill called the "Iron Curtain." They now are enabling Western nations and Eastern European nations to take more peaceable postures toward one another.

Both the Western alliance and some members of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact (the European Communist military bloc) are working in Geneva arms talks to reduce military forces and the nuclear threats with which the two blocs have faced each other for a generation.

NATO also has a "modern" assignment to help its members to seek better relations individually with members of the Warsaw Pact. NATO leaders wryly stress that this assignment does not include subversion in Czechoslovakia, as the Soviet paper Pravda has charged.

Alliance leaders see a lesson in the Pravda charge, however. They say it adds a note of warning to that which the crisis has already sounedd. The warning is that some of the dangers to peace and freedom which hastened the building of NATO in 1948-49 are still active in Europe.

Defense emphasized, too

So while NATO today moves for mutual and balanced reduction of military forces between it and the Warsaw Pact, NATO also proceeds to develop its defense and deterrent capacities. It is pushing ahead with a program which reaches well into the 1970's.

Alliance leaders see in the Czech crisis an extra justification for this forward-looking program. They say that one reason Moscow is pressing Prague is that the unity of the Warsaw Pact is involved. The growing "individualism" of such countries as Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, could threaten the military basis of Soviet political influence in Eastern Europe.

For a while, it looked as if Moscow were beginning to regard the Warsaw Pact as something to be bargained away in a deal which would have destroyed NATO. But now, Western leaders say, Moscow sees new reasons for keeping the Warsaw Pact.

Meanwhile, it is thought here that the two blocs operating for détente would come nearer to making a genuine contribution to peace than would a bargaining process that destroyed the Western alliance.

The more the two blocs communicate over such matters as arms reduction, it is pointed out, the more evident it is going to be to members of the Warsaw Pact that NATO is far from being a mere agent of American power in Europe.

Influences felt

The liberalizing influences which are already being felt in the Warsaw Pact countries will be encouraged, it is said here. The differences between the two pacts are too obvious to hide, NATO leaders say. For example, the NATO process is based on political consultation among all the allies, and a military structure in which all share proportionate degrees of responsibility.

But there is no integrated international command of military forces in the Warsaw Pact, NATO experts point out. A Soviet assistant chief of staff is commander of the Warsaw Pact forces, and his entire staff is Russian.

This is something that the Czechs have already complained about openly. The Warsaw Pact, according to Western sources, has no political side. "It is not credibly a partnership but a domination by the Soviet Army," they say.

At recent Warsaw Pact meetings some of the members are reported to have been urging a "political consultative body" for the pact. At the last couple of meetings, the delegations have been listed separately, as if in an effort to meet the demands for more equality among members.

But Western sources point out that the secretary-general of the Warsaw Pact is a member of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. He is not an independent international servant with his own international staff like Manlio Brosio of Italy, NATO's secretary-general.

Campus issues reheat politics in Belgium

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels

The much watched pot of Belgian politics is bubbling sooner that it was expected to.

Arguments over general university reform are becoming mixed up with the special language problem at Louvain University.

A conflict between the French-speaking and Flemish sections of Louvain brought down the government last winter. The parliamentary election that followed has put in power—if that is the word—a Cabinet which many Belgians regard as strictly temporary.

"After the holidays," Belgian political experts have said, "you will see our old struggles resumed on much the same basis as before."

But, while Belgium was celebrating its "Fourth of July" or independence day, which comes on July 21, important moves were being reported from the Roman Catholic bishops' conference here affecting Louvain University.

Bishops' plan outlined

Belgian sources said the bishops were agreed that Louvain University should be split three ways. The plans called for a new campus in Ottignies, Walloonia, for French-speaking students. The French-speaking medical section would go to Brussels. The Flemish part of the university would remain in Flemish Louvain.

The problem that these plans aim to solve has few of the religious overtones which accompany educational conflicts in countries where Roman Catholicism and Protestantism contest the educational field.

Louvain is the oldest and largest Roman Catholic university in the world, with about 35,000 students. Many of its friends feel it is a shame that it must be broken up now because of the age-old Belgian language conflict.

Language equality sought

The university lived with this in the past, as the Belgian Government also was able to. But this year the ambitions of the French section at Louvain to expand collided with something new. This was the determination by Flemish Belgians to make their language the full equal of French in Louvain and other bilingual regions like Brussels, the Belgian capital.

The Flemish demand for cultural equality has gained force from the economic rise of Flanders. This region now outpaces French-speaking Walloonia industrially.

To this factor must be added the tendency of Belgian students, like those in France and elsewhere, to take their demands "into the streets."

Student riots at Louvain set off the train of events which led to the fall of the government last winter. Neither the elections that followed nor the new government were seen as an answer to the new dangers in the language problem that divides Belgium into three geographical sectors, Walloonia, Flanders, and Brussels.

Headlines elude Saigon delegation

By John Allan May

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In one Sherlock Holmes story the significance of the dog that barked in the night lay in the unnoticed fact that there was no such animal. But there should have been.

The same significance perhaps attaches to the news of the visit here, and elsewhere in Western Europe, of a strong parliamentary delegation from South Vietnam.

There has been no such news.

The delegation of eight, headed by Nguyen Ba Can, came last Thursday and departed Sunday. Its mission was to explain to friendly countries the situation in Vietnam as seen by elected members of the South Vietnamese Parliament.

So far as this correspondent can discover barely a line of news about the delegation or its views was printed in the British press.

North Vietnam fracas

Certainly there were no street demonstrations in its favor.

But Monday the biggest headlines on the front pages told of a riot in Park Lane sparked by "activists" among a crowd of 4,000 demonstrating in support of North Vietnam.

After a meeting in Trafalgar Square, dominated by Communist speakers, the 4,000 marched peaceably to Grosvenor Square to protest outside the American Embassy.

There toughs among those carrying Communist, anarchist, and Maoist banners ripped up fencing, armed themselves with sticks and iron bars, and battled with the police. Gradually squeezed out of the square, the "activists," about 1,000 strong, burst into Park Lane.

"The demonstrators protested about a big Power putting its troops into a small country and denying its inhabitants the freedom to choose its own government and way of life," comments the Daily Mail here. "When will words reach them about the Russians and Czechoslovakia?"

And, one can not help also wondering, when will word reach the British of the situation as seen by South Vietnamese parliamentarians?

Hanoi assailed

They see themselves waging a war of self-defense.

"Hanoi has received unlimited assistance from Communist powers," declared Nguyen Ba Can in London. "They broke the peace, not us. We have no troops in North Vietnam. We have de-escalated the war. The Viet Cong have only escalated it further.

"They do not have the support of the people. If they had, why should they use intimidation as they do — intimidation of the vilest kind — in remote rural areas?

"We believe in democracy. When the regime in North Vietnam also believes in democracy we can have unity in Vietnam. But not until then."

This is part of the news that was not printed here. And one wonders if the silence, considering the context of the world today, is not almost as significant as the hullabaloo in Park Lane?

(YOUR VACATION-GRAM)

NOTE: Notification for vacation change-of-address for The Christian Science Monitor must come four to five weeks prior to vacation-time. It is only possible to service requests for vacations at least one week in duration.

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Reagan as executive

His corporate setup strives for economy and involvement of private enterprise

By John C. Waugh
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sacramento, Calif.

When Ronald Reagan first came to Sacramento 18 months ago to grasp California's gubernatorial helm, his aides put out an organization chart all neatly boxed and lined.

It read well enough until it got down to the Department of Legislative Liaison. And there, tucked under and reporting to the Governor's two staff liaison men, was—the California Assembly and Senate.

Which caused one aide to mumble he didn't think it worked that way in politics.

And it quickly proved so. But it pointed up two things all at once. It said that Mr. Reagan's relationship with the state Legislature was probably going to be highly formalized. And, more important, it said California was going to be run like a corporation.

That, to a high degree, is just what has happened. Ronald Reagan is a corporation president in gubernatorial garb. And above all he wants California, Inc., to be businesslike.

Clearly demonstrated

This is reflected in many ways — in his economy-mindedness, in the manner in which he handles his staff and official cabinet, in the way he peppered his personal staff with young lawyers and businessmen, all bright, but mostly inexperienced in government.

It is reflected in his so-called "bank vault cabinet," a group of monied backers, most of them businessmen, who hover in the background as a sort of informal corporate board of directors and in his vigorous drive to draw the private sector more deeply into the business of state government.

All this has heaped upon him both praise and calumny.

One of that first wave of aides, a young businessman, says: "The governor is one of the best executives I have ever been exposed to. He understands how to work at policy level and he knows how to use his staff. He can grasp information and put it quickly into proper perspective."

The Governor is celebrated for his "minimemos." These are one-page, cryptic summaries of everything from the hassle down in the motor pool to the latest hitch in the state's multibillion dollar water program.

Precisely stated on each memo are the issue, the facts, and conclusion—if it is a minimemo for information only. Or the memo states the issue, facts, discussion of the problem, and recommendations—if the matter demands a policy decision.

On these memos the Governor bases his administration. With them he governs. From them his cabinet meetings take off. Sometimes, on complex issues — such as what to do about the Redwoods — there can be multiminimemos — as many as 50 in the course of attacking one problem.

Almost everything that gets to the Governor channels first through his executive secretary, William Clark, one of a handful of men who can get to the Governor at will.

The Governor groups the myriad departments of government into four main agencies, presided over by four key cabinet heads. They run the governmet under the Governor, filtering to some degree through Mr. Clark, but not exclusively so.

With the Governor, political philosophy is all important. As one close watcher of his administration says, "The Governor has a philosophy into which he fits everything." And this philosophy has many spokes.

But Paul R. Haerle, the Governer's young appointments secretary, says the philosophy chiefly insists that government lean hard toward private enterprise, that it enlist the private sector, pulling away wherever possible from big government, and economizing across the board.

'Entitled to a change'

Mr. Haerle points out that the Governor picks cabinet and staff members who reflect this philosophy. "When the voters voted for a change," he says, "they were entitled to a change. Reagan won the election. And we have a responsibility now to effectuate that victory."

Most Reagan appointees — and some of them are considered excellent by impartial capital buffs—tend to think of themselves as amateurs, outsiders here for a short time to do a job then return to private life.

"You get a feeling everybody is here on loan," says one pro-Reagan observer. Repeatedly you hear, 'I wouldn't want to make a career out of this.' "

But this government-is-a-nice-place-to-visit-but-I-wouldn't-want-to-live-there aura raises the hackles of some in Sacramento.

One longtime legislative staffer here says, "Its a parade of nonpermanence. And the Governor justifies it on grounds he believes in amateurs in government. He is running the state like a corporation. But no other corporation would dream of recruiting amateurs—and for a period hardly long enough to learn where the men's room is."

Partnership promoted

Mr. Reagan's biggest single thrust, aside from his preoccupation with political philosophy and economy, is to make the private sector a senior partner in the business of government.

Many think it will for this that his administration may be best remembered and—if it makes a success of it—acclaimed.

While Governor Reagan lends this drive his full philosophical backing, its implementation is left largely to Lt. Gov. Robert Finch.

Mr. Finch, a respected and adroit political pro in an administration full of political amateurs, says, "I massage it wherever I can." He actually does more than that—he kneads it constantly.

Under his prodding, Los Angeles industrialist H. C. McClellan, who had mounted a drive to persuade businesses to hire out-of-work blacks in Watts, went statewide — at no cost to the government. That program, to train and employ the hard core, is beginning now to make visible inroads into joblessness. Mr. Finch also put together the Job Training and Placement Council, a consortium of the private sector with government, to attack long-range, hard-core unemployment.

Mr. Finch is also at work jogging companies to open plants in down-and-out minority areas. And he is trying to rally a private sector to develop ocean resources.

'And make a profit'

"Our pitch to the private sector," he says, "is that here's how to help solve some of California's problems—such as racial unrest —and still make a profit."

He hopes eventually to draw private hands into housing problems, and even into development of the state's natural resources and recreational areas.

This courting of the private sector has its critics and its pitfalls. Mr. Finch confesses to both. He admits there is a real danger in conflict of interest.

This charge has been leveled hard against the Governor's celebrated Task Force on Efficiency and Cost Control. The governor recruited 250 business executives to put the state government under microscope to see where it could be more efficient for less money. The task force sprayed out 2,000 specific recommendations, which it estimated would save the state up to $685 million over a period of years.

Some roundly criticized

Some of these have drawn cries of anger and anguish from parts of government that insist, if implemented, they would seriously undercut the quality of California life.

Other critics look with suspicion at the businessmen who participated and wonder just how much the recommendations will help their companies.

Nor is this private sector approach entirely new—even though Mr. Reagan has a gift for making it sound so. Gov. Earl Warren two decades ago relied heavily on surveys prepared by consultants from private business.

Eighth in a series of assessments of Gov. Ronald Reagan's first year and a half in office. Next: Facing up to urban woes.

Mt. Shasta a pivot for natural wonders

By Ralph Friedman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Redding, Calif.

More visitors than ever are prying into the treasure trove of scenic and recreational attractions of northern California's and southern Oregon's Shasta-Cascade Wonderland.

The Shasta-Cascade Wonderland is so large that bumper crops of tourists make little impact upon it. There is no overcrowding anywhere, and there are still scores of places where the visitor who really wants to get away from it all can, within reason, achieve his objective.

The area has Crater Lake, Oregon Caves National Monument, Shasta Dam, Shasta Lake, Trinity Alps, Mt. Shasta, Mt. Lassen National Park, Marble Mountain Wilderness, Castle Crags, a waterfall higher than Niagara, dozens of streams running cold and clear, hundreds of lakes, six national forests, a plentitude of state parks, gold towns, and ghost towns, wildlife refuges, and hundreds upon hundreds of very inexpensive—or totally free—campsites.

A snowy pivot point

Bounded on the south by volcanic Mt. Lassen and on the north by the rich blue cup of Crater Lake, the Wonderland area pivots around 14,161-foot Mt. Shasta, its summit perpetually mantled with snow.

The towering, five-glaciered mountain also forms the hub of the Shasta Recreation Area in the Shasta National Forest, a region which includes shimmering Medicine Lake, headwater of the Shasta and McCloud Rivers. Ample opportunities are present for boating, swimming, hiking, horseback riding, and pack trips.

The region is strung together by a smooth network of fine roads. The more isolated places are 'way off the paved roads, of course, but the gravel and dirt roads are maintained all through the summer and early fall.

The Sacramento and the McCloud, as well as the Pit River, have been tamed by Shasta Dam, boasting the world's highest spillway. The Pit River Bridge, which crosses man-made Shasta Lake, is the highest double-decked span ever built.

Shasta Lake, with 350 miles of scenic shoreline, is a regionally popular aquatic playground, with boat landings and beaches popular through October.

Southeast of Redding, the Wonderland area's headquarters, a volcanic mass which last erupted only a few decades ago dominates the haunted, rustic manzanita and oak slopes and vales.

Lassen Volcanic National Park, for all the imprint of lava fury and desolation, is more than volcanic remnants. It contains sylvan forests, lovely Manzanita Lake, and shaded rest coves. Much of the park can be seen by simply climbing to the peak of Mt. Lassen, along a broad trail. It is an easy hike from the 8,000-foot base to the 10,453-foot top. Thousands make it every summer.

Pure lake, volcanic hills

An entirely different terrain is represented morthwest of the lava beds. It is Crater Lake, a body of water born of volcanic action. Humped around the lake, and rimming the crater, are hills of volcanic debris, the inwards of the once lofty and fiery Mt. Mazama which aeons ago, literally swallowed its head. These hills, weathered and eroded by countless centuries of rain, snow, and wind, cover the ranges of browns and yellows. In contrast, the lush blue waters of the lake, darkening and softening with the angle of the earth's rotation, are unparalleled for pureness of tint and nuance.

Between Redding and Mt. Shasta the needlelike spires of Castle Crags pierce the bright California sky and stitch delicate patterns among the gossamer clouds. As with other state parks in the region, Castle Crags is open for camping.

Redding is the eastern gateway to legendary gold camps, icy streams, seldom seen rivers, redwood forests, and primitive areas. Just five miles west of Redding, the once booming gold-mining town of Shasta City has come alive again, following its designation as a state historic monument. California has spent large sums of money toward restoring the town as it looked between 1849 and 1860, and a stroll through Shasta City is like leafing through a book on the gold-rush days.

Hong Kong hotel accents luxury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

A new 800-room hotel is scheduled to be opened in Hong Kong on July 1, 1969, and will take the name of the colony's first luxury hotel—Hongkong Hotel, which was itself demolished in 1954.

This ultramodern, 17-story building will be Hong Kong's most accessible hotel, being located just 10 minutes from the airport, adjacent to the ferry which frequently runs to Victoria Island, and next door to the Ocean Terminal (largest shopping center in the Far East).

The Hongkong Hotel will command a sweeping view of one of the world's most fascinating harbors and Victoria Peak, bustling during the day and glittering at night with a myriad of twinkling lights.

Please turn to following pages for additional travel stories and pictures.

Southern boost for Rockefeller

By the Associated Press

Jackson, Miss.

Forty-two student presidents from Deep South colleges have announced their endorsement of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for the Republican presidential nomination.

"Only through the election of Nelson A. Rockefeller can the promise of new leadership become a reality throughout the nation," the students said in a statement.

The students said they were endorsing the New York Governor despite objections from several of their college administrations and "threats from the extreme political elements." The statement did not elaborate.

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Monitor-advertised hotels are homier

Montreal fair visitor disputes 'review'

Readers reply

To the travel editor:

I was disappointed with the "review" you gave Man and His World [at Montreal]. If it kept some people away who had not seen it last year, you did them a great disservice.

Although I missed some things from last year when I went recently, I found the interiors of some of the changed buildings superior to what was there before (the U.S. pavilion included).

What I mean to say is that there is more than enough for folks interested in man, life, history, foreign countries, modern architecture, and countless other topics to occupy two or three full days for a family. And it's not as crowded, so things can be seen.

Shame on you for not being more encouraging to those who missed it last year.

Mel Brown
Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.

To the travel editor:

Thank you for your nice article about Chicago. My parents and the whole family were born and raised in Chicago. Whenever I have been tempted to think some other place nicer I have chided myself for disloyalty.

The first time I visited New York City, which was about 25 years ago, I came back feeling Chicago looked like a great big sprawling country town. But they both have changed considerably during the years.

The vast downtown building projects in Chicago are really making a difference. . . . I never before had heard your reason for Chicago being called the "Windy City." But I know what you mean. My father was a young man during the World's Columbian Exposition and from his conversation you would have thought that there never had been and never would be again such a fair.

However, if you have ever tried to walk down Michigan Avenue on a February or March day you would realize Chicago had other claims to the name "Windy."

Harriet Coonley
Chicago

To the travel editor:

In a recent letter (July 1) Mr. Gordon Harrington wrote of "a tour I took to Mt. Fujiyama, Japan's sacred mountain." Mr. Harrington may know Japan, but it is clear that both he and your headline writer do not know Japanese.

"Yama" is the Japanese word for "mountain." Hence one may call this world-famous landmark "Mt. Fuji" or "Fujiyama" (in fact, it is better Japanese to read the last ideogram differently and to say "Fuji-san"). At any rate, "Mt. Fujiyama" is an absurd tautology and will strike anyone in the know as a ghastly gaffe.

Caldwell Titcomb
Brandeis University
Waltham, Mass.

To the travel editor:

Re: "Windy City spreads vista . . ." June 25. I think you have made a mistake. Chicago is a destination city. It is not only "a city which one would set as a target to spend all of one's vacation," but also a city which one would set as a target to spend all of one's life. I know, for I set it as the latter target 18 years ago when I was born here. It was love at first sight, and as I became increasingly aware of it, our relationship grows deeper and deeper. I suggest you take another look. Perhaps you could thank the Tourism Council for their hospitality and then set out for discovery on your own. Such discovery can only lead to self-discovery as well. I would sincerely recommend it.

Nancy Hollander
Chicago

Museum exhibits old and new in glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Corning, N.Y.

The Corning Museum of Glass, located in the Glass Center here is presenting two special exhibitions from now through October:

Edris Eckhardt — a retrospective, 1953-1968, the works of the world renowned artist in glass: sculptures, translucent panels, and other original creations.

Four British Schools—design in glass, 100 objects, blown, cast, sagged, laminated, cut, or engraved represent recent English contributions to studio glassmaking.

Summer, 1968, also will mark the arrival of a very special visitor: the 10 millionth person to come to the center since its opening in 1951. Arrangements will mark this occasion as one of the most memorable in the center's history.

The Corning Glass Center's opening 17 years ago commemorated the 100th anniversary of Corning Glass Works. The story of glass is presented in three major sections: The Corning Museum of Glass, the repository for a priceless collection of thousands of examples of glass dating to 1500 B.C.; the Hall of Science and Industry where exhibits of the uses of glass in natural science, industry, architecture, recreation, communications, engineering, and the home, demonstrate the roles played by this material in nearly every activity; and the Steuben factory where visitors may watch centuries-old glassmaking techniques used to hand-form molten glass into exquisitely beautiful Steuben crystalware.

Each year the glass center offers recent acquisitions of historically significant glass, and new exhibits showing the latest technological advances in glass.

The glass center is open seven days a week through October. Closed Mondays only in other months. Visiting hours are 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., July and August). Admission is free. Photographers may take pictures throughout the center in public areas. For the convenience of visitors there is a snack bar and souvenir counter. Free parking is provided for cars, buses, and trailers. During July and August, summer theater is presented every night but Monday in the center's 800-seat auditorium.

Trains dropped

Rail events take aura of history

Among the railroads

The National Railway Historical Society will hold its annual convention in Baltimore Aug. 30-Sept. 2. A number of rail trips to outlying points have been arranged. The society has about 5,000 members in 78 chapters.

In observance of its 100th year of publication, the Official Guide of the Railways is offering a facsimile copy of its first issue, June, 1868, through the courtesy of the New York Public Library, which owns the only known copy of this issue. The price of this 280-page volume is $3. It may be had from the National Railway Publication Company, 424 West 33rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10001.

The Southern Pacific has applied for permission to drop its "Sunset," the only remaining train between New Orleans and Los Angeles. This train has already been the subject of an Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of its service.

Anxious to shed the costly facility so they can build a smaller terminal nearby, the owners of the Union Station in Washington will spend up to $16 million to alter the building and to construct a 4,000-car garage and a heliport above the tracks.

Then they will lease the station to the Interior Department for a negotiated rental of up to $3.5 million annually.

The Third Annual Steam Passenger Service Directory has just been published by the Empire State Railway Museum, Inc. In its 104 well-illustrated pages, it lists 85 steam passenger railroads, trolley museums, and nonoperating transportation museums with all pertinent data on each. The price of this useful reference work is $1.25, and it may be had from the museum at Box 459, Wall Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10005.

Rail flyer

The Canadian National Railways version of the Turbo-Train, capable of hitting 160 m.p.h., is a counterpart of the train which is planned for service on the New Haven's Boston-New York run.

Two famous-name trains have been dropped by the Chesapeake & Ohio—the "FFV" and the "Sportsman." These operated between Washington and Cincinnati. A popular translation of "FFV" was "Fast Flying Virginian."

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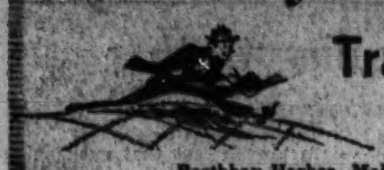

Travel editor's diary

by Lamott F. Morris

Boothbay Harbor, Maine

Going from harbor to harbor, with a number of salty little ports in between, has made this day of travel one of diversity of scenes, of attractively preened villages, and an appreciation of the people who live by the side of the sea.

The motor trip from Bar Harbor to Boothbay Harbor is not in itself necessarily long. It should be done leisurely and at a moderate pace. For if one is to savor all of the rich atmosphere in the various seaside villages nestled under magnificent elms or washed by the tides there is much eye stretching and leg stretching to do.

From Bar Harbor we motored along Route 3 to Ellsworth where we joined Route 1 to Bucksport. From this point on we followed Route 1 which skirts the ocean passing through village after village whose lovely white-painted homes glistened in the sunlight, their lawns and gardens sparkling bright, and always the slim, gleaming white spire of a church rising like a sentinel on guard over each community.

As we moved over an excellent highway the "port" towns we touched included Searsport, Northport, and Rockport. Each town has its own individuality but in every case along the waterfront and on the piers lobster pots were piled, a trademark of one of the main livelihoods of many of the people living in these communities.

Today, with tourism rating as one of Maine's top income producers, we noted that many of the lovely colonial homes offered rooms to visitors. Also attractive tearooms had been made out of one or two of the spare rooms in these homes, bringing in that "sugar-bowl" money for the housewife.

One of the most flourishing enterprises, at least from the many signs we saw on this short trip to Boothbay, is the selling of antiques. It would seem that all of the antiques gathered in New England had been brought here to this part of Maine. For there were hundreds of shops and homes who boldly advertised: "We have them."

* * *

Maine has been more than generous in providing tourists with camping and picknicking facilities in its many state parks. These are plainly marked, well in advance, so the traveler will have no trouble finding them.

Camden long has been associated with those who like to sail in an ocean-going schooner for its windjammer cruises. Just as you enter the town's limits there are neat signs which direct you to the offices of these sailing cruises. If one has the time these voyages can be a pleasant experience.

Just below Rockland is Thomaston, "The Town that Went to Sea," according to the slogan the community has posted beneath its signpost. It is reasonable to assume that in the early days all of the men folks got their living from fishing and setting lobster traps.

And, speaking of lobsters! Those who enjoy this sea food will find many places along the highway offering full-course dinners featuring this delectable dish.

At Damariscotta—or a bit south of it—we saw a sign pointing to Boothbay Harbor by way of the River Road. So we swung off Route 1 and followed a curving, tree-shaded road which at times touched the river. It was traffic free and there were attractive houses tucked amid the rich foliage. The River Road finally joined Route 27 which we followed on to Boothbay Harbor and later on all the way to Southport, site of Newagen Inn.

Boothbay Harbor itself and all the other Boothbays—Boothbay, East Boothbay, and West Boothbay — never seem to want for summer visitors. The entire area is all bustle and hustle and will be until long after Labor Day. Although there are many accommodations there are not enough at the height of the season. Last summer, for example, I was told by the attendant at the information booth a single motorist arrived early in the evening and was unable to find a room; not even a cot to sleep on. He had to return to his home in Bethel, Maine. So let this be your guide if planning to come to Boothbay to spend a night. Make your reservation well in advance.

* * *

Recreational activities abound in the Boothbay Harbor region with the ocean providing scores of activities such as swimming, sailing, water skiing, cruising, and fishing. Sailboats and power cruisers, runabouts and outboards may be rented. The sheltered waters of the area make ideal conditions for the water skiing devotee.

For evening entertainment there is the Boothbay Playhouse which offers stage attractions from New York with name actors and actresses performing.

On July 25 the Boothbay Region Garden Club will sponsor a "Home and Garden Tour with the theme, "Mid-summer by the Sea." The Boothbay Harbor Region Tuna tournament has been scheduled from Aug. 5 through Aug. 11.

The saltwater fisherman can expect to "haul in" such catches as cod, cusk, haddock, pollock, mackerel, and striped bass.

Ten minutes from Boothbay Harbor is the Boothbay Railway Museum with daily steam train rides. The museum is housed in two restored railroad stations — one moved from Freeport, the other from Thorndike, both in Maine. The charge to visit the museum is 50 cents for adults; 25 cents for children.

The little train that makes the loop in about 12 to 14 minutes is not an original from the state. The engine came from Germany and the car it hauls was built for the museum. The track is two-foot gauge.

There is an Aquarium at McKowns Point at the end of Lakeside Drive. It is a small one and exhibits only a few fish. It is free. Alongside is the United States Fish and Wildlife Laboratory.

From now through Labor Day a clambake will be held at Cabbage Island. A launch leaves Boothbay Harbor from Monday through Saturday at 1:15 p.m. and returns at 5:30 p.m. On Sundays it leaves at 11:30 a.m. and returns at 2 p.m. Cost of the clambake is $4.50 plus $1.50 for the boat trip. Reservations are required.

For those who want to have a good look at Maine's rockbound coast there is a one-hour sight-seeing tour which skirts the surrounding islands. These trips to Squirrel Island are aboard the Nellie G II and Nellie G IV. Cost is $1.25 adults; 50 cents for children.

After visiting this Boothbay Harbor Region it is quite easy to see why most of its visitors come here—not to spend just one or two days—but the entire summer.

There is so much to do and see!

Guide to farm vacations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is possible for teen-agers and children to spend a vacation on a farm or ranch without parents, according to the Farm and Ranch Vacation Guide (Farm and Ranch Vacations, 36 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y., 10022, $1.50) recently issued.

Nearly one-third of the 400 farm and ranch hosts listed in the 112-page booklet, indicate, among other details, that young people (and in some cases only young people) are accepted as guests. The guide includes in the description of each place a comment of a guest who has been there, rates, activities, and how reservations may be made.

Forest of 'sticks'

Slender masts of yachts and power boats riding at anchor in a Boothbay Harbor area attest the appeal the region has for boatmen and sailors. On the weekend and during a good breeze the bays blossom with sails.

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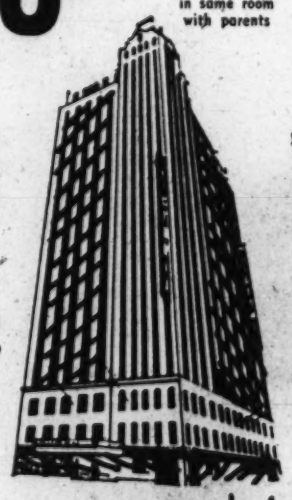

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Cobbett's 'Rural Rides'

"This morning I set off, in rather a drizzling rain, from Kensington, on horseback, accompanied by my son James, with an intention of going to UPHUSBAND, near ANDOVER, which is situated in the North West corner of Hampshire."

He could have made the 66-mile journey in about eight hours by stagecoach; but he didn't want to see inns and turnpike roads, but to see the country, and the farmers, and the laborers. To do this he had to go either on foot or on horseback.

And so the cantankerous, eccentric William Cobbett hoisted his bulk into the saddle and got out into the drizzle. "This morning" is Wednesday 25th September, 1822. It marks the start of the first of his "Rural Rides," an account of which he published as a book in 1830.

* * *

Each evening, at the end of perhaps twelve hours' riding, much of it over rough country, Cobbett would find an inn or an hospitable farmhouse at which to spend the night. There he would set down his account of the day's journey. ". . . my landlady here at Selborne, . . . while I am writing my notes, is getting me a rasher of bacon, and has already covered the table with a nice clean cloth." He was a strong man, and rather liked the discomfort which his daytime activities brought him. He was pleased enough with the sort of food he got at the places where he stayed, but he once said he could be well content to live on nuts, milk, and homemade bread.

What was it that would bring "an elderly, respectable-looking, red-faced gentleman" out of his Kensington home so early on a wet September morning? Simply the prospect of obtaining as much information as possible for his political debates with the land-owning classes and the whole of what he called "The Thing" and we should call "the Establishment." He was always a fighter, and most of his fights were on behalf of those who couldn't fight for themselves—in this case the poor cottagers and farm workers who labored all day long and still couldn't earn enough to keep their families from hunger. In Canada and America — where he went during the occasional periods when things got too hot for him in England —he made himself equally unpopular by defending the poor and downtrodden there.

* * *

But there are plenty of conscientious social workers whose writings aren't particularly worth reading. Cobbett's are spectacularly worth reading. He is not a stylist; his phrases, complete with irritable italics and incredulous capitals, simply shout the man's opinions, manner, even his tone of voice, at you. His idiosyncrasies are his style. Everything his perceptive farmer's eye catches evokes a value-judgment. It isn't enough to observe, he has either to praise or to condemn in order to be satisfied: "All Middlesex is *ugly*. . . . The soil is a gravel at bottom with a black loam at top near the Thames; further back it is a sort of spewy gravel; and the buildings consist generally of tax-eaters' showy, tea-garden-like boxes, and of shabby dwellings of labouring people. . . ."

He can be strongly approving too —and there is nothing he likes more than a decent stretch of countryside with a rich soil and good crops: ". . . for the sixth time this year, over the North Hampshire Hills, which, notwithstanding their everlasting flints, I like very much. As you ride along even in a *green lane* the horses' feet make a noise like *hammering*. It seems as if you were riding on a mass of iron. Yet the soil is good, and bears some of the best wheat in England . . . on the top of some of these hills, there are as fine *meadows* as I have seen. . . . The *wells* are more than *three hundred feet deep*."

* * *

It's the land, and the people who work on it, that give him pleasure. They refresh his mind after his dealings with what he calls the "Dead Weight" — people with inherited wealth who keep the farmers poor — the parasites, the "dunder heads," the new men who made their money by profiteering in the Napoleonic Wars, the stockbrokers. He has a great dislike for people who have had it easy all their lives. On one "rural ride" he takes his son to see the place where, as a boy, he used to roll down a sand hill with his two brothers, "like a barrel or a log of wood." By the time he got to the bottom, his hair, his eyes, ears, nose and mouth "were all full of this loose sand; then the others took their turn, and at every roll, there was a monstrous spell of laughter." This, says Cobbett, is where he got his education; and if he had been brought up "a milksop, with a nursery-maid everlastingly at my heels; I should have been at this day as great a fool, as inefficient a mortal, as any of those frivolous idiots that are turned out from Winchester and Westminster School, or from any of those dens of dunces called Colleges and Universities."

Does it need to be said that he can't stand London at any price? He calls it "the Wen," and sees it as the great breeding ground of profiteers and wastrels. He gets very violent about the centralizing influence it exerts over England, the way it attracts innocent countryfolk to itself and ruins them, the way it spreads out into the surrounding countryside and ruins that. Here he is on commuter country—what we now call the stockbroker belt: ". . . this rascally heath . . . is not far distant [from London] for the Stock-jobbing crew. The roads to it are level. They are smooth. The wretches can go to it from the 'Change without any danger to their worthless necks. And thus it is *'Vastly improved, Ma'am!'*"

* * *

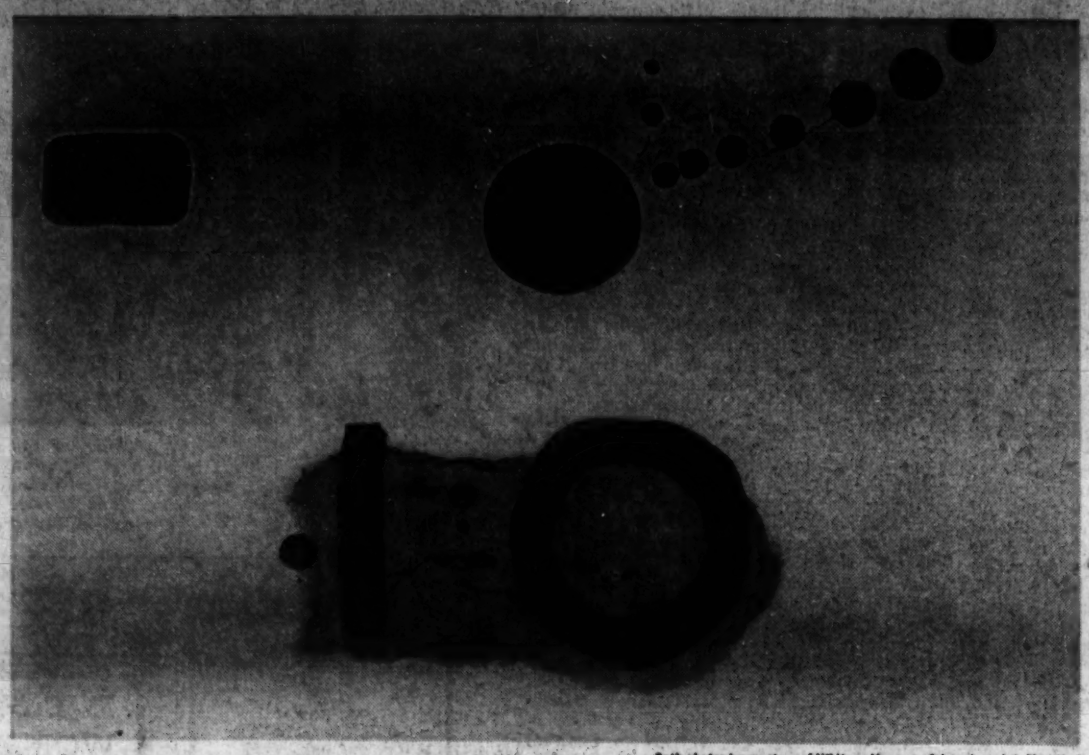
Cobbett cuts a great swath with his dislikes—Scotsmen, canals, Quakers, stagecoaches, railways, the Duke of Wellington, potatoes, Anglican parsons, and tea. Yet he is by no means negative. His style, the intensity of his character glinting through the italicized and multi-punctuated prose, is vibrant with life and all the positive virtues (except humility—not much humility in Cobbett). And if he goes off the path of his rural ride for a digression on the evils of semaphore towers or paper money, he soon heads back toward it when he comes upon some good healthy farming site, or some stirring view.

He is a great eccentric, and in an age of normality his voice is welcome. He professes a deep and satisfying skepticism about the pronouncements of officialdom: ". . . the *parliamentary returns* . . . assert, that the population of Great Britain has *increased* from *ten* to *fourteen* millions in the last *twenty years!* . . . A man that can suck that in will believe, literally believe, that the *moon is made of green cheese*."

Whether he was right or wrong in individual cases is less important than the fact that his reflexes in support of the people on the land who really were being pushed under by unrelieved poverty were unquestionably right and decent.

We would call him self-made; but it was his background that made him, the golden past of a rich soil and a contented yeomanry. He was a commuter, like the "Stock-jobbing crew" he detested; but he commuted from the city to the country, and fed his massive strength from the remnants of the old order which still lingered there, and from the still untampered-with natural beauty: "By making a great stir in rousing waiters and 'boots' and maids, and by leaving behind me the name of 'A d—d noisy, troublesome fellow,' I got clear of [Tunbridge Wells], and out of the contagion of its Wen-engendered inhabitants, time enough to meet the first rays of the sun on the hill as you come up in order to get to Frant. . . ."

JOHN SIMPSON



Both photos by courtesy of Whitney Museum of American Art, New York

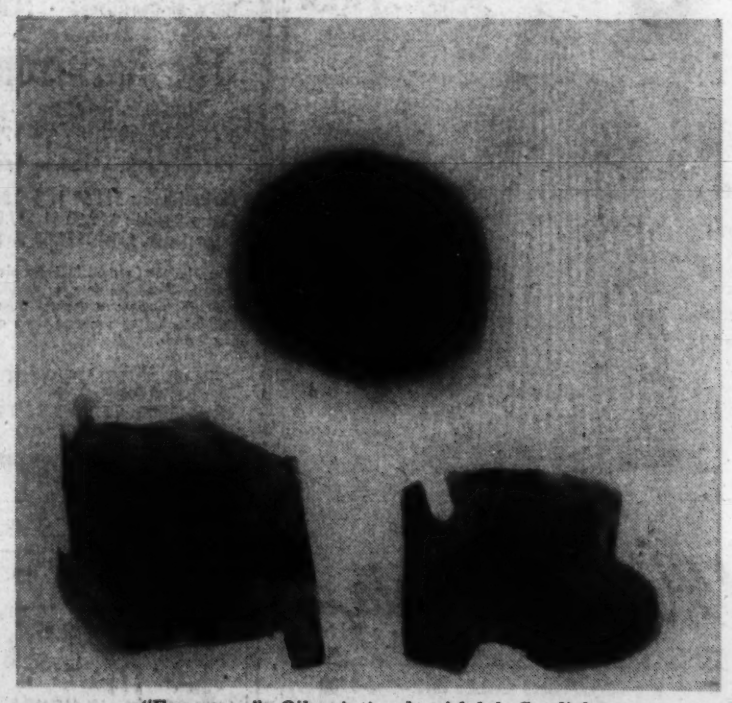
"AZIMUTH": *Oil painting by Adolph Gottlieb*

Adolph Gottlieb has talked of life as being "a mixture of brutality and beauty." Most of his paintings since 1957 seem based on this premise. In 1957 he made a painting called "Burst" which has two elements on a vertical axis; the top element is a muted red, soft-edged disc shape (it is difficult to avoid thinking of it as an image of the sun) and below is a black form made of roughshod, ragged brushwork. It looks as though considerable energy went into its painting. Lawrence Alloway has described the duality of forms in this painting, and the paintings which have followed it, as "terrestrial" and "solar."

The two paintings shown here employ a similar contrast between the upper and lower images. There is a sense of both earth and cosmos. Gottlieb was closely acquainted with the "New York School" painters of the 1940's and 1950's—people like Pollock, Rothko and Gorky. The running drips and splashes of paint used by Pollock in the late 1940's and early 1950's still had some residual significance for Gottlieb when he painted "Azimuth" in 1965. The flying discs in the upper part of this painting also look reminiscent of Calder's mobiles, while the mist-surrounded upper form in "Excalibur" is similar to the soft forms of Rothko's paintings.

These two paintings were included in a recent exhibition of Gottlieb's work at the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York.

CHRISTOPHER ANDREAE



"EXCALIBUR": *Oil painting by Adolph Gottlieb*

God's healing truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As individuals mature, sometimes it occurs to them that what goes on in the human scheme of things may not be all there is to life. They begin to perceive that greater laws than material ones support — and can even directly control — their lives and health.

As people trace these laws, truths, or forces, back to Bible days and find the Master healer, Christ Jesus, both teaching and practicing them, they learn that these laws are eternal. Jesus told his followers, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (John 8:32).

* * *

Thus, as Christian Science fully explains, truth is understandable divine law, which has always been the behind-the-scenes power guiding and uplifting mankind. People's ignorance of its existence does not cause it to cease operating in their behalf. Men are sometimes very surprised to discover that their human lives and well-being are supported by God's power. But like the unseen law of gravity, God's powerful laws must be understood for mankind to benefit from them to the maximum degree.

Christian Science tells us that God, Spirit, has made man in His image, as His reflection, and that consequently man is spiritual, not material. It explains that the perfection of God's man never changes because God never changes. Therefore mortal man does not represent the truth of being. He is simply a counterfeit of God's man. On this basis one can understand that the mistaken belief in mortal existence as real is the root of all inharmony. One mistaken thought brings on another.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 403), "You command the situation if you understand that mortal existence is a state of self-deception and not the truth of being."

We exchange self-deception for the truth of being as we awake to the allness, substance, presence, and power of divine Spirit. So doing, we are giving up the unreal for the real. When thought has been prepared to accept the fact of spiritual existence, we should let go of personal sense, the sense that man is a material person. It is a proven fact that exchanging self-deception for the truth of being results in sound health.

No one wants to suffer. But how much suffering goes on because people are unaware of their true identity! Becoming acquainted with one's real, spiritual selfhood and finding out that life is not in matter give one a view of life that is like being reborn. In fact, as people catch clearer and clearer glimpses of their pure existence in Spirit, God's healing truth does cause actual spiritual rebirth, which includes regeneration. Jesus told Nicodemus, "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God" (John 3:3).

* * *

God loves all His children, and His love reflected in us helps us to lift our thought to Him. Personal sense, which hates, resents, and fears, shuts the door on spiritual light by fastening thought on materiality and discord.

A student of Christian Science was healed of painful foot trouble when he learned how unreal and self-deceiving suffering is. His supervisor, it seemed to him, forced him to do everything the hard way. Allowing hatred and self-righteousness to rule his thinking, he little by little lost the ability to walk.

* * *

A Christian Science practitioner lovingly listened to his plight and then pointed out to him that his real, spiritual self had never experienced inharmony of any kind. She showed him how to lift his thought to the truth, to exchange the unreal, personal sense of man for the true, spiritual sense. As he did, the hatred disappeared; and the condition, from which he had suffered for weeks, was healed in two days.

Science and Health declares (Pref., p. vii): "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity." And a few lines later, "The only guarantee of obedience is a right apprehension of Him whom to know aright is Life eternal."

New dimension

A dimension may be
length or breadth or height.
A pinpoint has dimension,
and a field of corn
measured in fractions
or laid out with instruments
of surveyor.

The pinpoint has its line
that says: This far it goes. No more.
And cornfields show their boundaries
from air or picker.

Dimensions are the limits
of a thing. Or the end
of limits.

When the heart speaks up
the ruler and yardstick
fall silent,
and what you knew right well
in time and place
is changed.

Now it is turned.
What was light is darkness
and what seemed dark
has gleams of sudden seeing.

A thing that has come into view
with dimensions computed
by the heart,
needs celestial calculations,
and humble eyes,
to define its distances
and grasp its line
of innerness.

MILDRED KENDALL SNYDER

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a college student
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The biographer's world

The biographer's dream no doubt is to discover new and unpublished information about some great person which can be revealed to the world amidst much excitement and great publicity. Perhaps he might discover in some old lumber room an old faded bunch of letters written by Dryden or Pope, or some further diary by Samuel Pepys! But such hopes must in general remain just dreams, though the amount of material of great historic or literary value still surviving quite unknown must still be considerable.

In the usual way, however, the biographer is led to write about someone because he has great interest in some great figure and because he feels he can write of him from some new angle, or else he starts to work on some lesser figure to whom his interest has been drawn, perhaps just because he has found some interesting letters or papers about him which he thinks can make an interesting book.

Many figures who in the past were not of particular interest may, through the mellowing influences of time and because interesting letters and diaries have survived giving a vivid picture of their lives and times, have become of sufficient interest to justify a book about them. This is where the genealogist may be of great help to the biographer, for the genealogist, in his searching amidst the minutiae of unimportant people, may come across something which reflects on some greater person, or something which throws light on some great historical event, showing it up in a quite different way to that generally accepted. The genealogist is searching for little items of information about a great number of people. The biographer is seeking many items about one person. It will be seen therefore that there is a point at which their paths cross. . . .

There are many printed by-roads which biographers are not aware of and along which a genealogist can conduct them with surprise and excitement. In all these ways it is well worth while a biographer getting the assistance of a genealogist. Some do so, particularly those American scholars who are increasingly writing British biographies. I have noticed some biographers using the Society of Genealogists collections, usually on a day-search basis. It would probably pay them to join the Society and have continued access to its valuable collection, which can be of great assistance to them.—From "In Search of Ancestry," by Gerald Hamilton-Edwards. Copyright, 1966, by Gerald Hamilton-Edwards. Michael Joseph, Ltd., London.

The manorial system of cultivation in medieval England

The manorial system of cultivation was communal, though ownership was individual. In the Celtic and pastoral west scattered homesteads and hamlets, small unified holdings and little stone-walled fields were the rule. But in the flat, clayey midlands and the south, where corn-growing was the principal activity, the arable land around the village was grouped in two, or, in the better farmed manors, three fields, according as to whether a two or three year rotation of crops followed. . . .

Beyond the fields and meadow was the waste—forest, moorland, swamp and brackeny common—still covering more than half the country and surrounding the lonely villages like the sea. The lord of the manor might own the soil, but his tenants enjoyed the common use of its rough grasses and herbage for pasture and of its turf and brushwood for fuel. . . .

Book education for the husbandman there was none. Few could read, nor was there opportunity for doing so. There were no printed books—only the priceless, laboriously-copied, jealously-hoarded manuscripts of the monastery libraries and of the very rich. The peasant's hours of labour were long, and when daylight failed wax candles were far beyond his reach; his sole illumination was a feeble rushlight dipped in fat. . . .

Yet he was not a wholly uncultivated man. From his father and the fields he learnt a knowledge of nature's laws. He learnt, too, from his earliest years to look after animals and to take pride in his hereditary work as husbandman or craftsman. Nor did he live by plough or adze alone; he was partaker in a Faith and a civilisation. . . . Deeper than the servile divisions of class, the harsh bonds of status, the grinding poverty and squalor of the peasant's lot, the unity and consolation of the Christian faith sustained him and gave his life meaning.

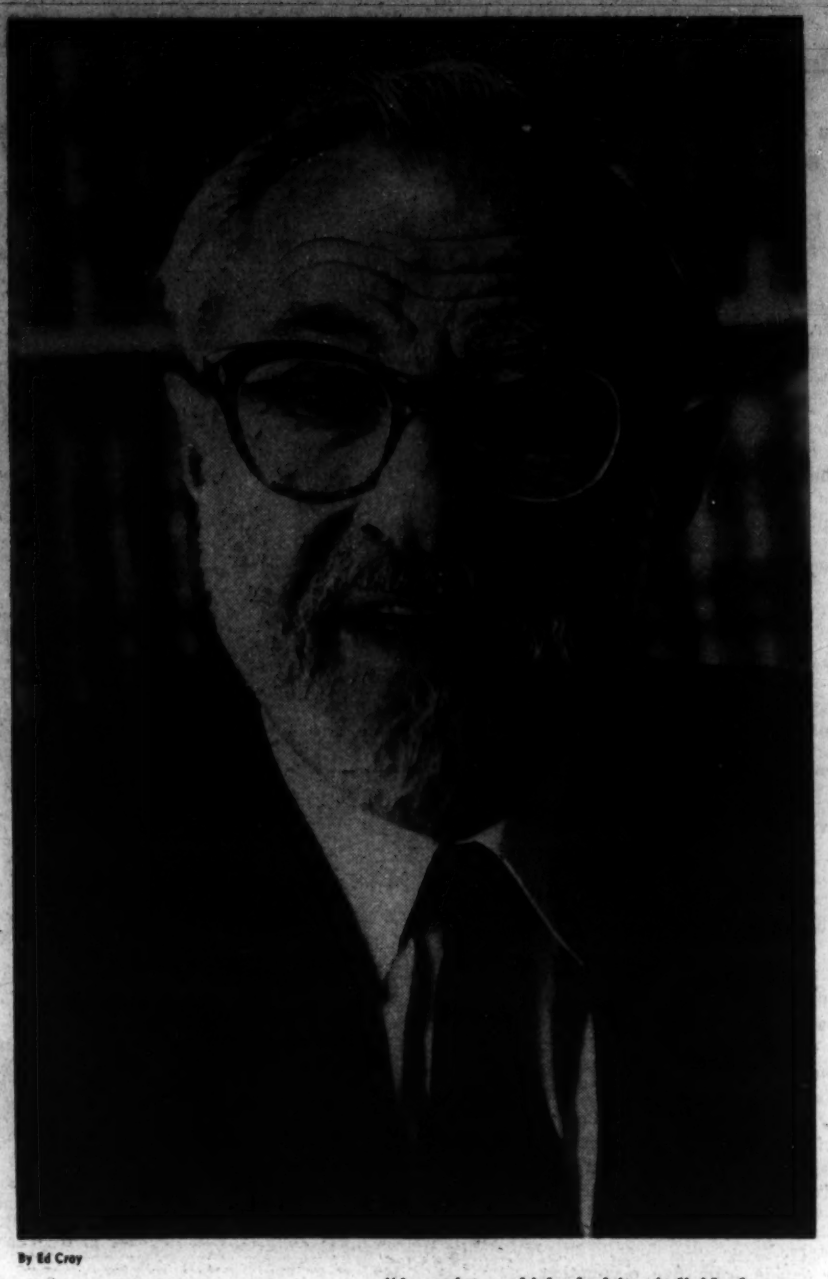
The cold dark winters in the wild northern landscape must often have seemed very lonely and comfortless. . . . Yet at the darkest hour of the long northern night, rich and poor, old and young celebrated the beginning of things and the mystery of Christmas. The interminable procession of days in rain-sodden or frozen fields, with bare trees and grey colourless skies, and the nights of shivering in draughty hovels, were broken by the sweet wintry festival of Christ's birth, with its bright fires, lighted windows and good fare. It came just when it was most needed. . . . When everything was at its bleakest, a light was lit in darkness. —From "The Medieval Foundation," by Arthur Bryant. Copyright, 1966, by Sir Arthur Bryant. Wm. Collins, Sons & Co., Ltd., London.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section
Tuesday, July 23, 1968

'The rights of all must be... secure'

As chief counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union in the southern California area, A. L. Wirin has been in the forefront of controversial court fights over constitutional questions for more than 37 years. Today's article takes a look at this unusual defender of individual liberties and unpopular causes.



By Ed Croy

Wirin on liberty:

"A society which forfeits individual liberty to achieve security secures neither. . . . This concern for the individual makes the community more secure and should result in less and less crime."

By Curtis J. Sitomer

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

ABRAHAM LINCOLN WIRIN TOTES A MAGNIFIcent beard, an eloquent tongue, and the cloak of controversy.

As chief counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in the southern California area for more than 37 years, Mr. Wirin has probably argued more constitutional cases before the Supreme Court of the United States than any other lawyer outside the legal staff of the U. S. solicitor general.

In those four decades, he often has crashed and grated into the public ken, arousing both anger and applause. He was back in full view of the public gallery recently as a figure urging respect for the civil liberties of Sirhan Bashira Sirhan, accused in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Mr. Wirin is even now arguing before the California Supreme Court that capital punishment is unconstitutional.

Many abuses endured

Mr. Wirin is Boston bred and Harvard trained. Philosophically he's a pacifist. Politically, he's a constitutionalist. His scripture is the Bill of Rights.

In his long battle for individual liberties, Mr. Wirin has defended racial minorities, religious sects, Communists, fascists, Nazis, and other political zealots, as well as the man on the street.

And in the course of pursuing what he believed to be justice, he has been kidnaped, assaulted, robbed, and threatened. During a heated labor dispute in the San Joaquin Valley in the 1930's, he narrowly escaped being tarred and feathered.

Mr. Wirin is one of roughly a dozen ACLU chief counsels across the nation but is possessed of much the longest term of service. He is the embodiment of the ACLU's libertarian philosophy: "In order to protect the rights of anyone, the rights of all must be equally secure."

And he also puts it this way: "The rights of all persons are wrapped in the same constitutional bundle as those of the most hated member of the community."

'Open housing' saved

With Mr. Wirin before the bar, the ACLU has struck major blows for individual liberties over three decades. For example, it was instrumental in restoring the rights and property of Japanese-Americans after World War II. More recently, it helped preserve California's "open housing" covenant. And it has successfully hammered away at loyalty-oath "disclaimers" for public employees.

Now the ACLU's hard-fought battle against capital punishment—waged for so long by Mr. Wirin—may be in its final rounds. For the judiciary shows signs of wanting to brand the death penalty unconstitutional.

With these crusades against racial inequalities, loyalty fiats, and public executions behind them, the American Civil Liberties Union and Mr. Wirin are widening their sights and looking for new issues. They have already found some.

Demonstrations defended

Mr. Wirin says "the right to dissent," "the right of privacy" and the "rights of juveniles" are being emblazoned on ACLU's constitutional banner.

ACLU now staunchly defends "peaceful political protest" as a guaranteed right. Marches, parades, sit-ins, teach-ins, and even draft-card burning all fall under this constitutional umbrella—Mr. Wirin says.

He explains that ACLU views the destruction of selective-service credentials as an "act of symbolic speech." But so far, at least, the courts have not accepted this interpretation.

Mr. Wirin draws the line at violent protest. He says that those who brutally break the law should be prosecuted.

But he holds the right of dissent as basic to a democratic society.

"Ten years ago, I was the first American to get a passport to Communist China," he says. And after looking at this structure, I decided that a society which suppresses all opinion has within it the seeds of violence."

Present danger cited

Under the cloak of "private" rights afforded by the Constitution, Mr. Wirin lists these incendiary issues—abortion, use of drugs, unconventional sexual conduct, pornography, and birth control.

He says that the individual should be free from legal sanctions on his private life unless his actions constitute a clear and present danger to society.

Wiretapping—the use of electronic eavesdropping devices by government and private business—Mr. Wirin views as a flagrant violation of privacy.

The area of juvenile rights is just now unfurling as a civil-liberties issue.

ACLU—Mr. Wirin indicates—will in the future take up the cudgels for teen-age "hippies" and rebellious college students whose rights, they feel, have been abrogated.

It already has challenged juvenile curfew ordinances and university regulations which curtail social and political activities of youth.

How does Mr. Wirin get his clients?

"The police usually select them for me," he quips. "They deny a political group a permit to parade, or the chief of police disperses a peaceful demonstration. If civil liberties are abused in any way, we're interested in the case," he says.

Besides direct involvement in litigation, ACLU also serves as "friend of the court" in many instances.

"We come in to cases where guilt or innocence is not a civil-liberties issue," Wirin explains. "Our role here is to see that the defendant's constitutional rights are not violated during the judicial process."

Rights pointed out

For example, when Mr. Wirin recently consulted with Sirhan B. Sirhan, accused slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, it was to that end.

"I advised him of his right to counsel. And then I stepped out," the ACLU attorney confides. (Insiders say that Mr. Sirhan asked Mr. Wirin to take his case. But the latter is said to have refused because he didn't believe the case rested on a constitutional question.)

Mr. Wirin now says that if in the course of the Sirhan trial civil-liberties issues do arise, he will intercede as a "friend of the court."

Over the years, Mr. Wirin has been tabbed by a few searing critics as a "Communist," "subversive," "atheist," and "rabblerouser."

ACLU has been subjected to congressional and state legislative investigation—and at least once to legal review. But in every instance, it was vindicated from charges of being "un-American" or "extra-constitutional."

Membership praised

In fact, five years ago California's Assembly interim committee on elections and reapportionment stated in a public report:

"So that there is absolutely no misunderstanding, we must state that the American Civil Liberties Union is not a Communist front by any stretch of the imagination, but rather an organization composed of fine, patriotic Americans dedicated to the full support of our Constitution and the freedoms guaranteed therein."

More recently, top federal-government agencies affirmed that ACLU membership was not a factor in hiring or granting security clearance for job applicants. Those polled included the Department of Defense, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency, and the United States Information Agency.

But in spite of this, the American Civil Liberties Union—and its chief counsel, Mr. Wirin—are still suspect in the eyes of many citizens.

Opponents of the ACLU charge that it often breeds disrespect for the police and civil authorities. They say that individual rights are sometimes stressed at the expense of public protection. And they insist that excessive concern for civil rights does, in some cases, keep the criminal from being brought to justice.

Values balanced out

Mr. Wirin counters that a "society which forfeits individual liberty to achieve security secures neither.

"For example, a society which forbids wiretapping has to pay a price. A guilty person may go free because it is impossible to get sufficent evidence to incriminate him," the attorney admits. "But the whole fabric of this society is stronger in the long run. This concern for the individual makes the community more secure and should result in less and less crime."

ACLU's colorful, bearded chief counsel insists that civil-liberties issues—in the long run—will not be won by coercion, police force, or judicial fiat.

They will be finally resolved—Mr. Wirin says—at the bar of public opinion.

To this end, ACLU and its foremost courtroom spokesman—A. L. Wirin—are not only waving the Constitution before judge and jury. They are talking to the gallery.

Four poets with teaching ways

. . . . From the bookshelf

Bending the Bow, by Robert Duncan. New York: New Directions. $5.
Shifts of Being, by Richard Eberhart. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.75.
The Speed of Darkness, by Muriel Rukeyser. New York: Random House. $4.

By Victor Howes

Every poet, if we will submit ourselves to him, teaches the art of his own enjoyment. To read Robert Duncan requires that we abdicate intellection in favor of trance. To read Richard Eberhart requires that we forego trance in favor of pure intellection. To read Muriel Rukeyser we must hover somewhere in between.

Poet Duncan looks difficult, is easy. His poems are awash with what used to be called "occult and metaphysical" learning. Today it may be properly called "cultist." It is the kind of learning that may frighten away the uninitiated: quotations from Jacob Boehme, Hesoid, Blake's prophetic poems, references to Orpheus, Morgan le Fay, Parmenides, cross-references between the Shinto Gate and Stonehenge. But the reader who wants to know Mr. Duncan should persist. Past the cabalistic lore, past the private spellings ("ake," "smash," "askt," "stopt") past the foreign words and the etymological gropings, there is a body of genuine lyrical poetry.

When the artichoke flowers
and the grasshopper sings in the heat
let me have a seat in the shade some rock casts
with water and good wine.

It is worth putting up with some pretentiousness to get through to those lines, or to:

passages of changing dark and light
a music dream and passion would have playd
to illustrate concord of order in order,
a contrapuntal communion of all things.

It is worth putting up with a lot to come to the excellent and highly self-revelatory poem "My Mother Would Be a Falconress."

But to know him, one must willingly suspend one's disbelief, one must submit to what he calls "the dance of words and phrasings" one must submit to "the moon taking over tides of the mind."

He belongs, or did belong, to that school of poets known as the Black Mountain group, a group which became known in the fifties through the works of Denise Levertov, Charles Olson, and Robert Creeley. He freely acknowledges his discipleship to Mr. Olson as well as to older poets like Lawrence, Eliot and Pound. "Bending the Bow" continues the work published in "Roots and Branches," and reads more than a little like a sequel to that earlier book. At his best, Mr. Duncan is an original. At his worst he sounds like Exra Pound, without Pound's range, Pound's rant, or Pound's magic.

To turn from Mr. Duncan to Richard Eberhart is to turn from incantation to demonstration. Mr. Eberhart's poems have grown increasingly abstract. Throughout "Shifts of Being" the words, "nature," "order," "reality," "purity," "symbol," and "radiancy" recur all too frequently. They drain the poems of color. They give the feeling of poems as Plato might have written them, with ideas in the foreground, images well to the rear.

"In the air," Mr. Eberhart tells us, "I see a symbol hanging, an eye./ Its look has the majesty of space./ Separate, alone, impenetrable, immaculate/ It flashed the command of time." He meditates toward allegory. He dreams of "The river of sweetness that runs through the meadow of lies." He entertains a guest named "evil" at a red banquet table, with peppery food.

"I thought he was king of the world./ His elegance, his sublitety/ Were without question in my mind." The guest begins to wear an extraordinary resemblance to America's involvement in Vietnam, and the host ends by wishing to kill his guest. All pretty abstractly done.

But it would be unfair to select only the Platonic elements from this book. In more than one poem, Mr. Eberhart still demonstrates his ability to convey an image. In "Marrakech" men dance "in ochre ambience" to the beating of "taut goatskin drums/ Beaten with hard crooked sticks."

Of a "Wedding on Cape Rosier" the poet comments whimsically

It takes so short a time to get married
We noticed no change in the tide.

On the whole, however, I feel that his latest book will not add to the stature he has already achieved as one of our top American poets.

Muriel Rukeyser reads like a poet halfway between the other two. Submitting ourselves to her modes requires little adjustment. She is neither as oceanic as Mr. Duncan nor as abstract as Mr. Eberhart. She writes about experience from closer up than they do.

"Trust in experience," she counsels, "And in the rhythms./The deep rhythms of your experience." She is aware of "the dailiness of doing and being." She is conscious of living in the "first century of world wars." People and places are real to her.

The poems in "The Speed of Darkness" are experimental. Compared to "Waterlily Fire," a selection of her poems from 1935-1962, the latest poems look as if they had exploded onto the page. Short lines, short phrases, stairways of lines across the page. Not quite as bold as e.e. cummings, but almost.

Along with typographical experiment there is the experiment to link up diverse experiences, to find similarities between the wreck of the Tiger, one of Sir Walter Raleigh's vessels, and "the blood clam's ark, the tern's acute eye, all buried mathematical instruments," and the dark young people of Selma, Alabama. "Sing one more song and you are under arrest." "Sing one more song." Even if it doesn't work, it is an experiment worth risking.

If only all the poems in this book were as suggestive as "Kathe Kollwitz"—one of a continuing series of "Lives"—one could admire them without reserve. With this poet there is always the danger of emotion running away with the poem, or of a private connection serving for a public one. In "Kathe Kollwitz," however, poetical desire and poetical achievement are married, as when the poet writes:

We rowed over to Carrara at dawn,
climbed up to the marble quarries
and rowed back at night. The drops of water
fell like glittering stars
from our oars.

Dr. Washington's many jobs

By Cora Slaughter
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"I've never had a job I didn't love," declared Dr. Bennetta B. Washington, director of Women's Centers of the Job Corps and wife of Walter E. Washington, first mayor of Washington.

She had just returned to her office after attending a luncheon at the White House where her husband spoke to heads of the First Lady's beautification program. And she had spent the morning touring the Nation's Capitol with Mrs. Lyndon Johnson and the group. Here she was functioning as the wife of the Mayor.

"I play a multiplicity of roles," Dr. Washington explained. Now she was referring to another job, directing the activities of 18 residential centers for girls 16 to 21 years old.

"These girls were all dropouts—out of school, out of work. They include Negro, Indian, white girls from mountain regions. Eighty percent of them had never visited a dentist.

Total girl considered

"We are concerned with the total girl." She pointed out how these centers provide a supportive climate where a girl learns how to live, how to dress, how to communicate, how to earn, how to move in a complicated world. "I am amazed when I see these same girls three months later."

Let's take a look at the largest Job Corps Center for Women, at Poland Springs, Maine. A complex of four hotels and 20 smaller buildings on a 52 acre campus is administered by the Economic Systems Corporation. One of the functions of Dr. Washington's office is to approve the programs submitted by private industry, universities and voluntary organizations. Dr. Washington supervised the development of curricula for these centers.

A girl can decide from five occupation clusters in a living program designed to "help each young corpswoman realize her full potential as a Total Woman." In the summer she can swim in lake or pool, fish, hike, and golf. In winter she can ice skate, toboggan and ski. She dines family or cafeteria style. In nearby towns and the city of Portland she shops, bowls, and attends concerts. She has on-the-job training at the center and nearby industrial plants.

Thorough background

The wife of the first Negro to become Mayor of a major city brings an impressive administrative and educational background to her position. "I thought that as principal of Cardoza High School here in the District I couldn't ask for greater fulfillment and I was reluctant to leave. But this job has really stretched me and I love it," she said. Her Cardoza Project in Urban Teaching, worked out in cooperation with Howard University and District of Columbia Public Schools, served as a model for the National Teacher Training Program.

As principal of Boys' Junior-Senior High, a special school for disturbed boys, and for many years teacher and educator, this capable, compassionate woman has learned this: "Young people will give you a rough time if they think you're a phony."

"I have my theory of expectancy," she remarked. "I believe that people will tend to do what you expect them to. All children want to learn, and when you expect them to achieve, they do."

When I asked about her home life, she smiled and leaned back in her chair. "That's a good question right now," she said. "The Mayor has been working 18 hours a day!"

She and the Mayor attend four or five evening functions a week. She talked about his aims: "He wants firsthand communication with all segments and he feels a responsibilty to all members of the community. And we must stop talking about what we are going to do. We must say to people, 'We are concerned. We care.' "

Concern for all people

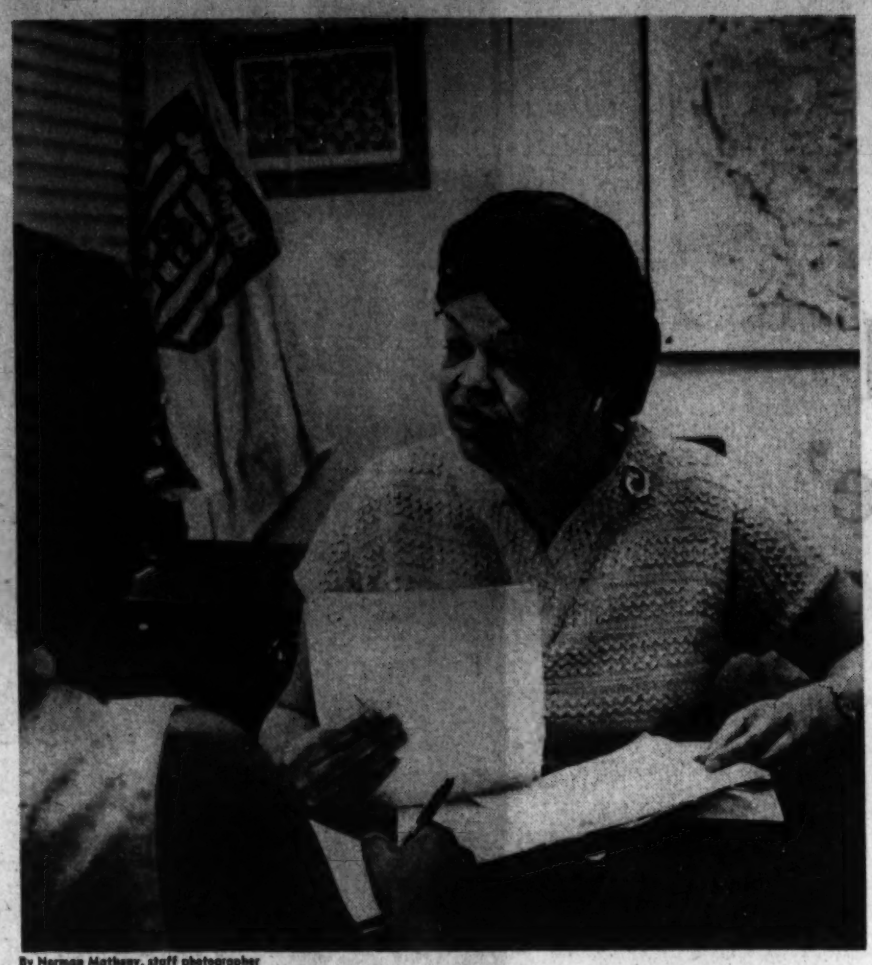
Concern for all people was a mutual and impelling interest that welded the careers of these two public servants when they met, as students, at Howard University. Marriage served to further their educational aspirations, Bennetta Washington going on to graduate from Howard with a B.A. in liberal arts and an M.A. in counseling. Her husband did postgraduate work at Howard, where he received his law degree.

Besides carrying a full professional load, Dr. Washington serves on committees, sponsors, activates, and is involved in community action and, as a very able public speaker, substitutes on occasion for the Mayor.

There is still another job that this daughter of a minister loves ("We were a service-oriented family"). She has cared for her toddler granddaughter while mama, a senior at Radcliffe, worked on her thesis. The only child of the Washingtons, Bennetta Jules-Rosette, graduates in August and will pursue postgraduate sociology studies at Harvard. She met her French actor husband during her studies at the Sorbonne.

To the inevitable question, "How do you do it all?" she replied, "I have a lot of help." She paid tribute to her volunteers (11,000), who interview, test, and recommend candidates for training. This is Women in Community Service (Wics), comprised of women from National Councils of Negro, Jewish, and Catholic Women and Church Women United. Her secretary got another bouquet.

The Walter E. Washingtons live in Bennetta Washington's childhood home. As a lifelong District resident she emerges as a wonderfully understanding and knowledgeable wife of its Mayor.



By Herman Mathews, staff photographer

Executive

Dr. Bennetta B. Washington, director of Women's Centers of the Job Corps. She directs the activities of 18 residential centers for girls 16 to 21 years old.

Graceful living in small quarters

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Interior designer Peter Prince plays the piano, listens to hi-fi, and collects antique Chinese porcelain. And he focuses all three interests in one end of his penthouse living room. It took some doing. But then he believes if you are going to live in such small quarters you'd best figure out how to do it gracefully.

He calls the area shown here a "music wall arrangement," or an entertainment center, with porcelain added. With a little clever cabinet work, he fitted his small spinet piano into his overall shelf plan, thus minimizing its bulk but detracting not at all from its fun and function.

He placed his hi-fi stereo speakers behind the woven cane panels that flank the piano. And he arranged his Chinese porcelain on the shelves, as near eye level as possible so that its form, pattern, and color would get full exposure and appreciation. Books go on the top shelves. To the right (not shown) is another floor-to-ceiling cabinet housing his player and record collection.

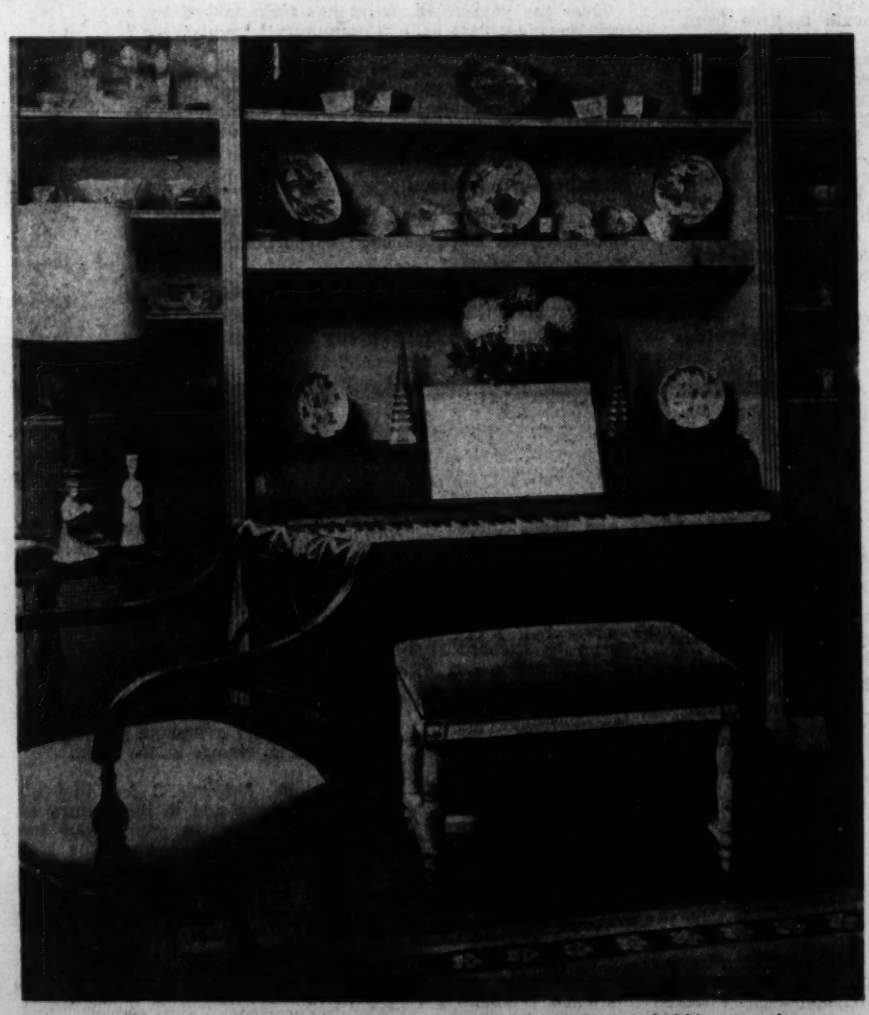
Mr. Prince keyed his color scheme to a Chinese screen which is mainly black lacquer with a lot of orange, gold, and yellow, and to an Aubusson rug which is pale green with pink and orange flowers.

He chose a lively rose pink mohair velvet for the Regency chair and a gold mohair velvet for the piano bench, because their lustrous colors complement both the colors of the rug and the soft hues of the porcelain.

Mr. Prince is in the vanguard of decorators and furniture designers who have been turning back to mohair for 1968 decoration.

Grandma would scarcely recognize what's happened to mohair since she selected it for her best parlor sofa, although the deeply embossed plushes and velvets are back again, too.

The mohair fiber is made of the strong, lustrous hair of the Angora goat, and its use for decorative fabrics dates back to the 15th century. Fighting for a new place in a world full of manmade or miracle fibers, it proclaims a few "miracle" characteristics of its own. It takes brilliant color, resists dust, tailors crisply, is not flammable, absorbs sound, and is long wearing. Not bad for an old fabric staging a comeback.



Combination

Here's a way to combine two hobbies—music and collecting Chinese porcelain, dramatized by jewel colored mohair upholstery. French bench and Regency chair covered in amber and rose quartz mohair velvet by Clarence House add spotlights of luxury to the setting by Peter Prince in his own home. Cabinets artfully displaying antique china surround a piano flanked by stereo speakers.

WOMEN TODAY

Bolshoi ballerina is like 'girl next door'

By Aline Willbur
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

The Bolshoi dancers are "old Americans." Twice they have toured the United States, and once stayed a month in New York, where they made friends with American Ballet Theater dancers and admirers. They became habitués of the little Russian tearoom close to Carnegie Hall, and they haunted the city's art galleries and museums.

But they had never been to Texas, and they all looked forward to their week in San Antonio. They expected another aspect of American life, but they did not expect to find home!

San Antonio, they say, is like southern Russia, where many of the dancers have their summer homes.

"It is amazing," explained ballerina Marina Kondratieva. "It is not only the vegetation, palm trees, banana trees, but the Mexican people here look exactly like our Georgian people. So walking in the streets is like walking at home."

Stuffed toy souvenir

The Texas-Mexican food, however, they find mild. Georgians use green and red peppers in a much more heavy-handed way, and — this was confirmed by other members of the company—the heat is much greater in southern Russia. Texans are very proud of their summer heat and I remarked that this is an exceptionally rainy and cool summer for Texas.

Miss Kondratieva, who is enthralling American audiences with her interpretation of Giselle, has a little boy. Maxim, 2, lives with his grandmother in the country when "Mummy" is on tour. We were shopping for Texas boots in his tiny size one morning when Miss Kondratieva stopped in front of a huge, white stuffed dog.

"Is it for sale or just a display?" asked the slender ballerina.

The dog could be bought, but how was she going to travel with a dog almost as large as she?

"Maxim will adore it," she said excitedly; "let us buy it." The dog was wrapped in plastic and she is now carrying it from plane to plane for the rest of the tour from San Antonio to San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and home to Moscow.

Offers to mail the dog to his little master were refused. "No, no. I have to give it to him myself," insisted the dancer who, as regal and romantic as she looks in her ballerina wig and tutu, is very unassuming off stage. With her short black hair and simple pleated dress, she is very much "the girl next door."

Another member of the company, Ludmila Vlasova, remains the ballerina, even off stage. Her Russian features, large green eyes always accented with makeup, her long dark blond hair, swept back, her springy walk, attract attention. People in the streets knew she was one of the Russian dancers, perhaps because Ludmila is always escorted by her husband, Vladimir Vlasov, whose blond hair and Slavic looks cannot be altered even by Texas Levis and western stitched shirts.

All the male dancers went wild for the western look: low-slung tight blue or maize jeans, and black or red shirts. But none succumbed to boots—too hard on their feet —or to cowboy hats.

Movie-directing hobby

The Vlasovs are frustrated movie-directors. At home or on tour shooting, processing, and editing take all their time that is not given to dancing. Childless, they always tour together and dance together. American audiences remember their names because of the spectacular short ballet, "The Doves," in which, with one arm completely encased in a giant wing, they flutter and sail through the air like palpitating birds.

In San Antonio, they took endless shots of the winding river, its small garden restaurants, its lush narrow river bank parks. "After New York," they said, "it is so good to see low buildings and greenery. Everything is so clean here."

Mrs. Vlasov is mad about leather clothes. So she persuaded her husband to go shoot the HemisFair—no woman wants to shop with a husband hurrying her along—and we went off to a specialty shop. There she looked at leather dresses, weskits, and skirts, and . . . finally could not make up her mind between a red coat and a black one.

The warmth of their Texas reception, endless curtain calls, and standing ovations, thrilled the Russian dancers.

"There is always applause," Ludmila explained," but there is a difference in the quality of applause that a performer feels immediately. Here we feel the warmth of the people coming to us. So, of course, we dance better."

When Mrs. Vlasov visited the Alamo she wept. "I could feel it," she said. "I could see all those men crammed in this small fortress fighting to the last one. That it stands, bare and desolate, right in the heart of town makes the Alamo very moving."

When they performed the very first evening the Bolshoi company received a standing ovation—and crushed feet.

"The floor was so hard; in Moscow there is an air cushion of space between our floor and the stage foundation," explained Mrs. Kondratieva, "so the floor has some resiliency. Here, when we jumped or stood sur les pointes, it was killing us."

When the management heard of this the next morning, it had the whole stage recovered with a new plywood floor that was ready in time for the second evening performance. The love affair between the Bolshoi dancers and Texas had begun.

Visiting U.S.

Ludmila Vlasova wears her favorite "banana" earrings in her pierced ears. Member of the Bolshoi ballet company, she remains a ballerina, even off stage.

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Medwick as happy as clam at high tide

By Ed Rumill

Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

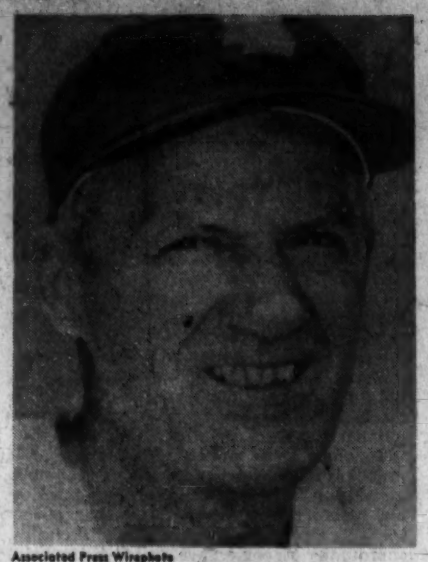
Cooperstown, N.Y.

The fellow who sat rocking on the broad veranda of the Otesaga Hotel, admiring the beauty of deep-blue Otsego Lake, should have been here years ago. Joe Medwick batted an exceptional .324 in his 17 years of major leaguing.

Like a few others before him, and a few still on the outside, his arrival in the Baseball Hall of Fame was delayed by voters unfamiliar with his well-rounded talents.

But now that he was here, the man who helped make the St. Louis Cardinal Gashouse Gang famous more than three decades ago was, in his own words, "happy as a clam at high tide."

Medwick was taken into the Hall of Fame this past weekend along with Goose Goslin and Kiki Cuyler.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Joe Medwick

. . . "sweeter when you have to wait a while"

Mellowed with the years

"I'll admit I was disappointed when I just missed being elected the time before," said the outfielder who also wore the uniforms of the Brooklyn Dodgers, New York Giants, and Boston Braves. "But I guess it can be sweeter when you have to wait a while. I know that when they told me about it over the telephone a few months ago, I was speechless. And you know me well enough to know I'm not often at a loss for words," he added, grinning.

For six straight years with the Cardinals, Medwick drove in more than 100 runs. Usually it was considerably more than 100. In 1937 he drove across 154, batted .374, and had 31 home runs. He won the triple crown that year and was voted the National League's most valuable player.

"Baseball has been very kind to me," continued Joe, who works as a special batting instructor for the Cardinal organization. "This Hall of Fame thing rounds out my career. I won batting championships, the MVP award, played in World Series with the Cardinals and Dodgers, and in 10 all-star games. This makes it complete. I'm very grateful."

This sounded like mighty sweet talk coming from one of the swaggering, swashbuckling ballplayers of his time. Obviously he had mellowed with the passing years.

Liners through the box

"Well, I'll tell you," he said, looking at me in a way that made me think he wanted to argue about it, "it was a rough game, the way we played it. I have to laugh today, sometimes, when I read about hitters moaning for getting knocked down. After many of our games, our uniforms looked as if we'd been rolling around in the dirt—which we were, at home plate. We were always getting knocked down. It was part of the game. We dished it out and we expected the same in return.

"But there's a different approach to the game now. You don't bear down on these kids the way they did in my day. You speak nice and polite to them. Maybe that's why I've mellowed a bit."

Medwick paused for a few moments, laughing. Then he went on: "I used to like to hit the ball back through the middle, taking shots at the pitchers. It was the only way I could get back at them for knocking me down. Well, there used to be a skinny kid working as an assistant in the Cardinal public relations office who came out and pitched batting practice. One day I hit a shot back at him. He couldn't get his glove down soon enough and the ball bounced off his shin, all the way to the dugout. The kid's name was Bing Devine."

Devine, you know, is presently the general manager of the St. Louis club and, as such, is Medwick's boss. The two have a great deal of respect for each other.

"Bing is a real gentleman and one of the smartest front-office men in the business," the one-time outfielder said.

Medwick was reminded of an earlier front-office incident. "Branch Rickey was running the Cardinals for Sam Breadon at the time," Joe continued, "and I'd come in during the winter to sign my contract. I'd had that big season the year before—the .374 average, 31 homers, 154 RBI, and the MVP. So Rickey greeted me and said: 'Joe, maybe you'd better talk with Sam.'

" 'Oh, no Mr. Rickey,' I said, sitting down in a chair beside his desk. 'Every year,' I said, 'I come in here and you criticize me for half an hour, telling me all the things I did wrong the year before. Then you tell me I shouldn't have any more than such-and-such a salary figure. This time I want to talk with you again, because I can't wait until I hear how you're going to pick my last season apart.'

"Of course," Joe added, "he couldn't. I got my money."

They used to call Medwick a bad-ball hitter. "Maybe I was," he admitted. "But not as much as they used to say. If we had men on base and needed runs, I'd go for a ball just off the plate. I knew I'd never get a fat pitch anyway, so why wait? I drove in a lot of big runs that way."

Medwick gives two major reasons for today's dwindling batting averages. "They keep sending in fresh pitchers and hitters are long-ball crazy," he said.

Baseball standings

(Through July 21)

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	59	36	.621	—
Baltimore	52	40	.565	5½
Cleveland	54	42	.563	5½
Boston	48	44	.522	9½
California	45	48	.484	13
Minnesota	45	48	.484	13
Oakland	45	49	.479	13½
New York	43	49	.473	14
Chicago	40	51	.440	17
Washin'on	33	58	.363	24

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	61	34	.642	—
Atlanta	50	44	.532	10½
Cincinnati	46	45	.505	13
Phila.	46	45	.505	13
San Fran.	48	47	.505	13
Chicago	47	49	.490	14½
Pittsburgh	45	49	.479	15½
New York	45	52	.464	17
L. Angeles	43	52	.453	18
Houston	41	55	.427	20½

Senior citizen shows 'em how

By Tom Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

Julius Boros thoroughly enjoys his strolls around the golf course. But Sunday's was one of the most pleasant of his long and colorful career.

He ambled down the long and narrow fairways at the Pecan Valley Country Club, seemingly striking the golf ball with the minimum of effort, and added the Professional Golfers Association Championship to his string of triumphs which also includes the 1952 and 1963 United States Open titles.

Boros put a one-under par 34-35—69 on the board to go with his earlier rounds of 71, 71, and 70 for a one-over par total of 281. This gave him the PGA title by one stroke over an extremely disappointed Arnold Palmer and left-hander Bob Charles of New Zealand.

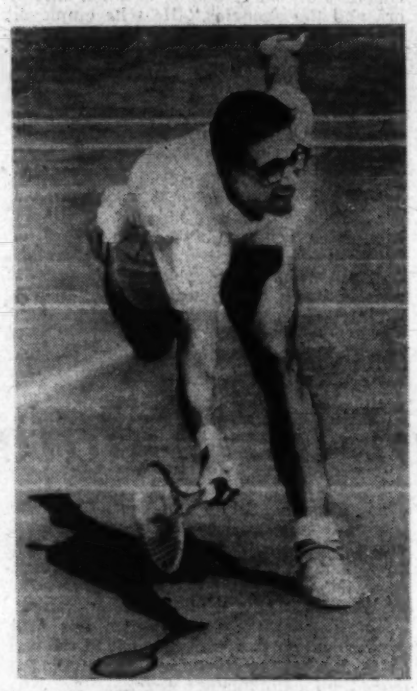
Boros, 48, is the oldest ever to win this coveted crown. Jerry Barber had owned this distinction. He was 45 when he won the PGA event in 1961.

"I get excited when I win any tournament," Big Jules said, "but there is an added pleasure when you win one of the major tournaments. Besides, at 48, there are not many wins left."

It was exceptionally hot and humid during the four days of championship play, but Boros, carrying more weight around the middle than many think advisable, didn't seem to mind.

'I throw a lot of junk'

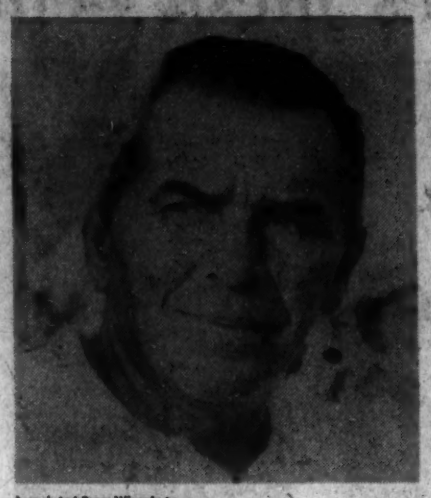
"Playing here was like playing in a sauna bath," he said, a smile creasing his deeply tanned face. "I don't weigh myself too often but I'm about 220 pounds. When I won the Open the first time, I was around 210.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Gottcha!

Clark Graebner makes a headlong rush to meet a low stab en route to his 6—3, 7—5, 6—0 victory over Stan Smith in the U.S. National Clay Courts final.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Julius Boros

. . . got rid of that one bad round

It's distributed differently now. It's all below the belt."

Pecan Valley, with high, thick Bermuda rough bordering the narrow fairways, took its toll. It even bothered Boros on occasions.

"The only strategy I used was to stay out of the rough," he said. "I know some players can pre-plan their rounds, but I can't. I just go out there and throw a lot of junk."

Julius had a feeling that he might do well here and maybe even win. He has had some problems this past spring with an ailing back, which caused him to skip three weeks after the Byron Nelson Classic in Dallas and two weeks after New Orleans.

"I played in the Open in Rochester last month," he said, "and the back still bothered me a little. I had one bad round there. After that, I started to feel and play better. I knew that if I could get rid of that one bad round, I would be about ready to win."

That's just what he did here.

Arnie's putts wouldn't drop

It seemed a little gloomy for Boros early Sunday. He started the warm afternoon two shots behind co-leaders Marty Fleckman and Frank Beard. Julius fell three back when he bogied the second hole.

Then he started to get the juices flowing, while the much younger Fleckman and Beard began to show signs of the pressure. Boros threw in birdies at the fifth and sixth holes and took the lead for the first time at the 11th when his 10-foot putt found the cup.

He had to hang on tight the rest of the way, with bogies at the 14th and 17th holes, along with a birdie two at the 16th. Others tried to make their charges, but after short bursts, fell by the wayside.

Palmer nearly caught him at the 18th, after a brilliant three-wood shot out of the rough on the left. The ball stopped eight feet from the stick and his birdie putt skidded just to the left of the cup. Palmer had seven other putts that peeked at the bottom of the cups but stayed out.

Once again, Arnold was thwarted in his bid for this crown, the only one of major consequence which he hasn't won.

Boros, in collecting the $25,000 first prize, said he needs all he can get to take care of his seven children, back in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

"Jay is the oldest one and he's 16," Boros said. "He'll be ready for college in another couple of years. After that, I'll have one of them starting college every few years."

"As an old accountant, I know what kind of money that means."

Big Jay worked as a bookkeeper for years before he turned pro at the age of 29.

Regarding the strong young players challenging the veterans of the tour, Boros said they didn't scare him. He'll continue to play for a few more years.

"I might drop off if I could find anything else to do," he said. "But in six or seven years I suppose I'll have to take a club job at $10,000 or $12,000 a year, and that won't be much with two or three kids in college.

This fall, he is to join with U.S. Open champion Lee Trevino in representing the United States at the World Cup matches in Rome. Asked if he would make the trip, Julius laughed and said, "I'd like to, but I'm an Hungarian and a Protestant, I don't know if they'll let me in Rome."

Big Boros, senior citizen of the tour regulars, should know by now that he's welcome anywhere.

SPORTS

World sports in brief

Tennis

Spain and West Germany emerged as the most powerful tennis nations in the Europe Zone as they pushed through to the Inter-Zone round of the Davis Cup.

Spain completed a 3-2 victory over Italy in the section "A" final in Barcelona and will meet the United States in Cleveland next month.

The West Germans beat South Africa 3-2 in the section "B" final in Duesseldorf and will face either India or Japan in the next round.

Cycling

Paris

Jan Janssen of Holland won the Tour de France bicycle race with only a 38-second margin after 25 days of riding 2,937.5 miles.

Belgium's Herman Van Springel was second.

Swimming

Los Angeles

Debbie Meyer is only 15 years old and already on the comeback trail.

The youngster from the Arden Hills Swim Club in Sacramento, Calif., set a pair of world records in one race at the Los Angeles Invitational Swim Meet despite a six-month layoff.

Debbie's time for the 1,500 meter freestyle, 17m., 31.2s., obliterated her own mark of 17:50.2 set last year. And en route, she swam 800 meters in 9:19, bettering her own 9:22.9.

Karen Muir, of South Africa also set a world record, swimming the 200-meter backstroke in 2:23.8 to break the listed world mark of 2:24.4 set by Canada's Elaine Tanner set last year.

Gary Hall of Garden Grove, Calif., smashed the world record in the 400-meter individual medley with a time of 4:43.4.

Polish Communists feud for all to see

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The recent plenum of the Polish Communist Party's central committee ended with a compromise, but for the first time since 1959, disagreements inside the party were publicly aired.

These disagreements are not so much a matter of personal conflicts among the leaders as they are a matter of policy. On one side is Party Chief Wladyslaw Gomulka's group which stands for party business as usual. On the other side are the so-called partisans, headed by Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar, who demand a rejuvenation and activization of the party under nationalist slogans.

As so often in the past, Mr. Gomulka has rejected his opponents' platform while promoting them in the state and party hierarchy. General Moczar was made an alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee in charge of internal affairs.

Orderly procedures

The Polish Parliament has appointed Kazmierz Switala to take over General Moczar's government post of Minister of the Interior.

It is significant also that General Moczar, who is known to have attended Politburo meetings for several months, was not made a full member of that body, but only an alternate, nonvoting member.

All of the 16 speakers on the first day of the plenum on July 8 were Gomulka men. Another sign of orderly procedures was the fact that three Central Committee members who recently lost their jobs were able to participate in the debate. The statements made by one of the three, Prof. Wilhelm Billig, former director of the atomic energy program, were reported. The speeches made by the other two, Prof. Adam Schaff and Stefan Zolkiewski, were not published.

Professor Billig, like Mr. Gomulka's second in command, Party Secretary Zenon Kliszko, demanded that the "distortions" and the harm done by the anti-Zionist purges, following the student riots earlier in the year, be corrected.

The anti-Zionist campaign has in fact been toned down. The party has rallied to Mr. Gomulka's position that that anti-Semitism as such was inadmissible. Rejection of anti-Semitism at the party plenum may have something to do with the well-known fact that many of the top leaders, including Messrs. Gomulka, Kliszko, and Chief of State Marshal Marian Spychalski, have Jewish wives.

The warnings of several West European Communist parties that the Polish party's veiled appeal to anti-Semitic prejudices would have an unfavorable effect on the Communist movement as a whole were also a factor.

While General Moczar and his associates did make use of anti-Semitic slogans to enlist party and popular support, it now appears that the number of Jews who lost their posts has been exaggerated.

An example is the case of former Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Naszkowski who was reported to have been purged for being a Jew. Yet Mr. Naszkowski has been made editor in chief of Nowe Drogi, the Polish party's equivalent to the Soviet party's biweekly Kommunist. This position is probably more influential than Mr. Naszkowski's previous one. Moreover, it has been ascertained that Mr. Naszkowski comes from a Roman Catholic family. There are other cases of this kind.

The promise that measures would be taken to "correct mistakes," and Mr. Kliszko's warning that "false and exaggerated conceptions of the fight against anti-Zionism had diverted the party's attention" from the real danger of "revisionism," sound like a setback for General Moczar and his followers.

Rejuvenation of elite

Appointment to full membership in the Politburo of a relative newcomer, Boleslav Jaszczuk, presumably a Gomulka man and a centrist, also points in this direction.

The date for the next party congress has been set for Nov. 11. Since the preparation of the congress is in the hands of the centrists, no major change in the political complexion of the party is expected.

The only significant change, which the plenum has ratified and which is likely to become even more marked in the next few months, is the rejuvenation of the party elite.

Most of the new vice-ministers recently appointed are men in their 30's, which is very young by Polish standards. These men want to overhaul and modernize the top-heavy party and government machine. Rejuvenation of cadres, efficiency, and integrity are popular demands of long standing.

P. W.

Population rise jogs Rhodesia

By Reuters

Salisbury, Rhodesia

The African population explosion and its accompanying growth in unemployment is emerging as the greatest single danger to white-ruled Rhodesia's future.

Many Rhodesian businessmen say they believe the only solution is to create a massive expansion of the economy to house, feed, educate, and give employment to the expanding African population.

But at the same time they know this cannot be done while Rhodesia still is a political and commercial outcast to much of the world.

Some observers believe that, in the last resort, it will be this that could force Prime Minister Ian Smith into a settlement with the British Government.

There now are about 4.24 million Africans in Rhodesia and some 225,000 whites. But the African is increasing at the rate of 3.5 percent every year, three times as fast as the white population.

In a recent survey, a South African specialist said that, assuming this rate of increase for both races continued and there was no white immigration, there would be 8,397,000 Africans in Rhodesia and 290,000 whites in 20 years time. That is a ratio of 29 Africans for every white.

Italy's fifth national park

Cosenza, Italy

Italy's fifth national park has been developed on a 30,000-acre site in forested mountains between Cosenza and Catanzaro in the Calabrian "toe" section of the Italian peninsula.

French Communist chief maneuvers for position

By Richard Neff

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

French Communist Party chief Waldeck Rochet's rapid trip to Prague this past weekend stemmed more from his concern for communism in France than from his concern for the future of communism in Czeshoslovakia, observers here state.

For the Czech crisis has only increased the already sticky dilemmas faced by Mr. Rochet's party within France itself.

The French Communist Party has been undergoing a quiet "liberalization" of its own over the past several years. Unlike their Czech colleagues, however, the French Communists have not been saddled with the responsibilities of government. Thus they could allow the liberalization to evolve slowly and quietly behind the party scenes.

Now the Czech events have forced the French party into taking some public positions. And there is clear evidence that party leaders are embarrassed by the whole business.

The evolution within the French party is far from complete, and there are reportedly still strains within party ranks and leadership over the liberalization issue. Some elements seek to open the party further toward a type of social democracy. Others want the party to return to its revolutionary principles.

Accused of inaction

Just a few days ago pro-Communist writer Jean-Paul Sartre accused the party of betraying these principles by refusing to take power during the May political crisis here. During the same May crisis, one of the party's leading economists resigned angrily from membership, saying the party had become too timid and bourgeois.

Close observers of French communism here point ou the party's special sensitivity to such attacks from the left—coming not only from people like Mr. Sartre but also from a cluster of small but growingly active groups representing Maoist, Trotskyist, and other persuasions.

At the same time, Mr. Rochet and other party leaders have been aware of pressure from the "right"—that is, the need for the party to break out of its long political isolation in French politics and build bridges toward the non-Communist left and to the populace as a whole.

Because of these pressures coming from both sides, Mr. Rochet has hurried off on trips to Moscow and then to Prague in an apparent attempt to convince French leftists that the party is "doing something" about the Czech matter. His proposal of a conference of European Communist parties—later withdrawn—undoubtedly stemmed, in part at least, from the same motive. He reportedly urged "moderation" on both Moscow and Prague.

Ambiguous position taken

However, Mr. Rochet's comments after his Prague visit display what little the French Communists can do. Questioned by newsmen about his visit to Prague, he reportedly answered: "I have had useful conversations which will certainly serve the interest of all Communist parties as well as the entire worker movement."

His words symbolized the ambiguous position of the French party. If Mr. Rochet and his followers took a clear stand in favor of the Czech liberalization, they would open themselves to new attacks from the ultra-left in France itself.

If on the other hand they sided with Moscow, they would damage their long-term effort to build an image of "respectability" among parties and voters to their political right in France.

Mr. Rochest is known above all to fear a Soviet military repression of the Czech Movement. The Soviets' crushing of the Hungarian revolt in 1956 caused a wave of defections from the party here.

The French Communist chief is reported to feel that such action against the Czechs in 1968 would cause an even greater revulsion in French opinion and have an even more devastating effect on communism in this country.

The Communist newspaper L'Humanité has tried to go straight "down the middle" in its treatment of Czech events. For example, in its issue of July 19, the paper published without comment the entire text of the letter addressed to the Czech party by the Communist central committees of the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, and East Germany and—alongside it—the full text of the Czech party's response.

Attempt to 'screen in,' not 'out'

Agencies mesh gears for Rochester, N.Y., jobless

Matching men with machines

Rufus Miller Jr. is one of 188 referrals Rochester Jobs, Inc., has made to the Ritter Equipment division of Ritter Pfaudler Corporation in Rochester. Now he has a job in the burr, blend, and heavy-assembly area of the plant.

By Martin Skala
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N.Y.

In Rochester, "hard-core unemployed" is no longer just a label of hopelessness pinned on many of the inner city's untrained and uneducated Negroes.

Through a communitywide program, spearheaded by Rochester businessmen, the chronically jobless for the first time are being "screened in," rather than "screened out," of the employment picture.

In the past year more than 1,400 disadvantaged blacks and Puerto Ricans have been placed in productive jobs by Rochester Jobs, Inc. (RJI). More than 90 percent of those placed started at rates of $2 an hour or more. The nonprofit agency is a partnership of labor, the clergy, social agencies, and more than 50 major area employers.

Vacancies publicized

Its purpose, says executive director Edward S. Croft, is to be a catalyst in stimulating community action in dealing with the hard-core problems.

RJI does no direct recruiting or job placement. But the four-man agency plays a vital coordinating role in bringing jobs to the hard-core unemployed.

About 100 of Rochester's major firms funnel their unskilled-job openings through RJI, which publicizes the vacancies among 20 participating community agencies. These agencies, which range from the Urban League to the New York State Employment Service, reach out into the ghetto to locate the chronically unemployed.

"Our job," says Mr. Croft, "is to build up channels of understanding between employers and the agencies." He tells employers that "business must realize its social responsibility in order to keep its economic responsibility alive."

A secret of RJI's success, he says is that his agency does not compete with or duplicate the work of other organizations.

No written tests

The social agencies are encouraged to make their referrals of hard-core job applicants directly to employers. On several occasions, RJI has staged recruiting sessions in the ghetto. These make it easier for a job applicant to be interviewed by several employers at one sitting.

There are no written tests. Most standard requirements for entry-level jobs, such as

JOBS for the 'hard core' ⑦

a clean police record or an eighth-grade education, have been tossed aside.

Yet a rundown of some of the jobs offered shows many that are not menial. These include cable splicer, shop helper, reproduction-machine operator, industrial trainee and retail salesman.

Once hired, RJI considers the hard core's early weeks as crucial in terms of his ability to stay on the job.

Since many of Rochester's disadvantaged are migrants from the rural South, they are unfamiliar with a factory environment. The discipline and pace of industrial work is often a shock.

To smooth the adjustment process, RJI makes regular checks of a man's "job-holding power." If there are problems interfering with job performance, whether absenteeism, alcoholism, or family difficulties, community agencies are called in to help.

Agencies enlisted

Since the agencies generally understand the attitudes and circumstances of the poor better than employers do, RJI gives them a key role in counseling and motivating "problem" cases.

A common obstacle holding back many of the hard core, says Harry Bray, a director of RJI, is their "past record of failure—in school, at work, in family life." Yet many so-called "unemployables," once given the feeling that somebody cares, can, with some training, make up for their disabilities, he maintains.

RJI's experience to date shows that the productivity of the disadvantaged can be raised to a level comparable with that of other workers.

However, the investment in on-the-job training, combined with after-hours classes in remedial education, is much higher for the disadvantaged worker.

Special training, too, is required to prepare supervisory personnel to handle hard-core employees, RJI has found.

"The foreman can make or break a new worker," Mr. Croft says.

'Sensitivity training'

Because many foremen were found to resent the extra burdens involved in working with the new low-skilled employee, RJI organized industrywide "sensitivity training."

So far more than 1,500 foremen have participated in half-day "Seminars in Understanding" run by RJI. The foremen listen to clergy, union officials, and industrial-relations experts explain why the hard-core unemployed initially come under a more lenient set of work rules. They have a chance to discuss in-plant problems.

RJI is helping several companies set up their own internal sensitivity-training courses. They are designed to overcome supervisory resistance to upgrading hard-core employees.

Only a year old, RJI has been too busy matching jobs and people to engage in much self-analysis.

Yet officials view the action program—and the widespread community support it has generated—as a solid beginning in the private sector's fight against poverty. Other cities are looking at Rochester as a model for similar programs of their own.

Initial conclusions

Among the tentative conclusions reached by RJI:

- The theory that the disadvantaged are lazy and do not want jobs is a myth.
- Turnover of hard-core employees is not significantly higher than that of other first-year workers.

Sixty-five percent of those hired were still working for the same employer after six months. Of those who had left, only a small fraction were fired because of incompetence or other reasons.

- Simple job placement is not enough. A broad follow-up program, embracing skills training and personal counseling, is essential to keep the "drop-out" ratio low.
- Business conditions must be good for a substantial percentage of the disadvantaged to be brought into the work force.

Before RJI was launched, Rochester had a tight labor market. The unemployment rate was down to a low 1.5 percent. Ten thousand advertised job vacancies, mostly for skilled workers, went unfilled.

If the economy were to go soft, the last-in, first-out principle would apply in layoffs. Then many of the disadvantaged would be back on the streets again.

Fed acts to facilitate borrowing

Business roundup

Washington

The Federal Reserve Board is taking steps to make it easier for member banks to borrow money, as part of a series of proposals intended to bring more stability to the money market.

A board study committee urged broad changes in the discount system, including an authorization of a "basic borrowing privilege," which any member commercial bank could use automatically within limits based on size.

The central bank discount rate would also become a more easily wielded instrument of monetary policy. A spokesman said the rate could change as often as weekly.

Board member George W. Mitchell told a weekend press conference it was possible that the changes would be formally proposed two or three months from now.

In addition, banks could take out "other adjustment credit" as they do now, to meet needs beyond the scope of the basic borrowing right. They could also obtain loans to tide them over seasonal periods of unusually heavy demand, such as in farm or resort areas.

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

French school to update training of executives

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The opening of a new four-year college of business administration in Paris on Oct. 7 may prove to be an important step toward modernization of French management.

The college will be under the joint guidance of a distinguished professor of economics and a business executive.

The need for modernization both in management and in education for management had been increasingly felt long before the May, 1968, riots. Students were already complaining of the absence of training for the kind of business careers they heard of in other countries.

Book sale spotlighted

"Our parents expect us to be educated by the government," a 19-year-old Paris student says, "but the many respectable subjects offered, mostly very old-fashioned, do not include business training in the American sense.

"Only the sons of the wealthy presidents or directors-general get to the Paris Chamber's Advanced Commercial Training at Jouy-en-Josas or to the Institut Européen at Fontainebleau. And as for the 900 universities in America offering business administration, who can go to America?

"I hear about the courses all the time, but I know of few graduates who aren't the sons of very, very rich families," the student said.

Employers have slowly been developing a comparable attitude. One proof was the sale of over 600,000 copies of "The American Challenge" by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, whose discovery of America began when he spent a year in Denver. But the strangest single factor in an increasing atmosphere of self-criticism has been the realization that management in the rest of the European Economic Community has moved up onto another level.

Concepts differ

"We've met three times with managers from Italy, Germany, Belgium, and Holland," I was told by the head of a medium-sized business, a man who visited clients in America in 1963 and 1967. "We are all competitors and we've talked of a sort of association; and I'm sure that though no one has mentioned the word 'merger' we are all thinking of the possibility in, say, six or seven years.

"But my point is that my partner and I are simply not on the same level as the rest of them," he insisted. "Neither of us could produce the kind of documentation they all present, and we couldn't afford to hire someone to do it. We are unfamiliar with their management concepts and the special terminology they seem to share."

The new Paris college of business administration can help correct this situation. It has been largely inspired by a group of company heads and sales directors who have been striving during the last six years to link business and education.

With the corporate form of a foundation —Fondation J"—they had previously limited themselves to distributing grants to students on condition that they passed a specified period of their vacation in a foreign country studying a specific business problem. They were obliged to make reports, both written and oral, when they returned.

Tradition not overlooked

The combined dissatisfaction of company directors, parents, students, and professors, which received violent expression in May, led to a decision to go much further and establish a complete course, covering a four-year period, in business administration.

About a thousand students will be accepted: One large group is immediately available because the Catholic University Institute of Paris, through its rector, Pierre Haubtmann, decided several months ago to close its Faculty of Law and Economics.

The new college, though taking a bold step forward in its objectives, is to be solidly based on existing forms, "uniting," according to its academic spokesman, Achille Dauphin-Meunier, "respect for traditional values with a forward movement into the modern world."

Its name adheres to the French rule of making every title a complete document: "The Autonomous and Jointly Directed Faculty of Economy and Law." It will be located in the heart of the Left Bank of the Seine at 44 rue de Rennes.

A solid knowledge of European languages will be required, and a large proportion of third- and fourth-year courses will be in English, German, and Spanish. Examinations for the diplomas offered by European chambers of commerce will be prepared for. Students may specialize in law rather than business if they so desire.

All professors will be fully qualified in accordance with French university regulations. But instruction is to be based on "dialogue instead of dictation." The head of the college will be elected by a council consisting of both professors and students.

Prof. Achille Dauphin-Meunier will doubtless continue to play an essential role, whoever may be elected by the council. And the head of "Fondation J," Gabriel Jasserand, a company director, will continue to ensure that the college is intimately linked with the new French economy.

Plastic bottle for soft drinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toledo, Ohio

Demand for nonreturnable bottles has encouraged Owens-Illinois, Inc., to develop a new "glass composite package" — a lightweight, bulb-shaped contained with a tumbler-like drinking lip.

The container is set in a colorful polyethylene base. It is being tested on bottlers, including soft-drink makers, this summer. Commercial production is not expected until 1973.

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Astronomers stumble over those mysterious quasars

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In trying to pin down some of the most puzzling objects in the universe, the quasars, astronomers sometimes trip over their data.

This apparently happened with a recent "discovery" that might have explained away some of the mystery.

Quasars (quasi-stellar radio sources) seem to be very small, very powerful, and very far away. One of them apparently outshines a whole galaxy of stars a hundred times. Astronomers can't explain how an object, which is so small it looks like a star in the telescopes, can be so powerful.

That's the essence of the quasar mystery. It's so baffling that a few astronomers would prefer to avoid it altogether. They suggest that the quasars may be much closer than realized. And if they are relatively close at hand, then they wouldn't have to be so very powerful to shine as brightly as they do. Their energies could be more easily explained.

Last December, Thomas Mathews of the University of Maryland thought he had strong evidence to support this view. But now Jerome Kristian and John V. Peach of the Mt. Wilson and Palomar Observatories say they think he was misled by his data. Their report on the phenomenon has just been published in the Astrophysical Journal.

Mr. Mathews was studying a quasar named 3C-287. In a photo taken in 1965 by the 100-inch telescope on Mt. Wilson, he thought he saw a blue, star-like body linked by a tenuous bridge to a fainter red companion at the quasar's position. A 1966 photo taken by a 48-inch telescope on Mt. Palomar apparently showed this bridge to be several times wider.

It looked as though the bridge had grown suddenly over a year. The fastest such a growth could have occurred would have been at the speed of light. For growth at that speed to appear as large as it did, Mr. Mathews figured the object should be less than a million light years away. That's practically next door compared to the several billion light years usually estimated for quasar distances.

If true, this discovery would have been the most solid evidence yet for doubting the assumed great distance of quasars. And, if that assumption is wrong, astronomers would have to rethink one of the basic means by which they estimate distance in the universe.

This measuring stick is based on the so-called red shift. Generally, cosmic objects move away from us as they take part in the overall expansion of the universe. And the farther away an object is, the faster it moves away and the redder its light appears to be as seen from the earth. This is due to a physical effect which causes light emitted by a receding object to appear redder the faster the object moves away.

Quasars generally have some of the biggest red shifts ever observed. That's why most astronomers have assumed that they are very distant, perhaps well out toward the edge of the observable universe.

In giving this conventional interpretation to quasar red shifts, these astronomers have raised the so far unanswerable question of how they produce enough light to appear extraordinarily bright, as seen from the earth.

On the other hand, trying to avoid this question by saying the quasars are near at hand would undercut the rule that great red shifts mean great distance.

Astronomers would, of course, take a new look at this red shift versus distance rule if they had solid evidence that questioned it. Mr. Mathews thought he had some such evidence.

But now the two California astronomers say they think this evidence, his bridge between the two parts of 3C-287, was a chimera.

They have studied the object in photos taken by Mt. Palomar's 200-inch telescope before and after the bridge supposedly appeared. They can find no sign of the bridge. On the other hand, they note that the observatory's 48-inch telescope gives a fuzzy enough picture of the object so that you might mistakenly see the bridge in photos taken by that instrument.

They can't prove the bridge didn't suddenly appear and then suddenly disappear. They don't have 200-inch pictures for the relevant period.

But they do strongly doubt Mr. Mathew's interpretation. And the whole question of what and how far are the quasars is as fuzzy as ever.

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POSITION OPEN FOR REGULAR SOLOIST — Applications welcomed by First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8760 112 Street, Richmond Hill, New York 11418.

REAL ESTATE

EAST NORTH CENTRAL

14 YEAR OLD LARGE 5-RM. HOME
Full basement. Tree-shaded lot, approx. 1 acre. Additional acreage up to 15 acres available. Located ½ mile from town of Monee, ¾ mile from Interstate 57 interchange. House and lot priced at $25,500. Must be seen to be appreciated. Allan DeMuth, Monee-Manhattan Road Monee, Ill. 60449. 312-563-8531.

FARMS AND RANCHES

CHOICE ILL. grain and/or livestock farm for sale by private party. 420 acres, all tillable in beautiful DeKalb County, avail. with or without the 3 full sets of bldgs. Machinery and cows can be purchased. Present workers available. Present owner lived here 40 yrs. Can be seen by appointment only. 815-264-3953 or 815-264-3948.

WEST NORTH CENTRAL

ST. LOUIS, MO.
- 3-bedroom, brick home near Clayton, $21,500.
- 3 bedrooms, one acre, country atmosphere, $26,000.
- 4-bedroom ranch, 1 year old, near Principia, $32,900.
- 3-bedroom brick ranch, Brentwood, $33,900.
- 23 acres, 4 bedrooms, West County, $69,000.

EVELYN WRIGHT HARPER, INC.
9200 Litzsinger (63144) WO 3-7792

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO.
HILLSIDE SETTING off scenic Topping Rd. 4-bedroom, 2-bath tri-level. Professionally landscaped in natural wooded setting. Every type flowering shrub, annuals, wild flowers. One acre slopes gently to a spring-fed stream. ½ mile Principia. $56,000. CLIFF DROZDA, Real Estate, Rt. 2, Box 465, Chesterfield, Mo. 63017. KEystone 2-3108.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

LAGUNA BEACH AREA
JAMES LOMAS
The "Right Firm" with the "Right Properties"
385 N. Coast Highway (714) 494-1008

MIDDLE ATLANTIC

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LONG ESTABLISHED RETAIL HARDWARE
Plumbing and electrical supply business at Kenbaaksen, N.Y. Owners retiring; excellent growth potential. Very reasonably priced. For details O'CONNOR & POX, Commercial and Industrial Realtors, 409 Albany Ave. Ext., Kingston, N.Y. Tel. 914-338-5444.

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FLORIDA $12,550
$400 down, $96.79 monthly
includes principal, interest, taxes and insurance. Charming brand new three-bedroom Ranch house. Screened porch, cabinet kitchen, tile bath, plastered walls, gas heat. Fully landscaped, city water and sewage. Paved driveway, in modern community. Shopping Churches, Recreation Center with full-time director. Inspection trip arranged for qualified buyer. Call 969-3200. If no answer, 444-5516 or write Department 06-498. R & R Associates, 221 Washington St., Newton Corner, Mass. 02158.

REAL ESTATE

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

$
Let a waterfront estate earn money for you

GLORIOUS SANDY, SUNNY 1,000 FEET OF SHORE FRONT ON 12 ACRES AT BUZZARDS BAY, PRIVATE BEACH, L-SHAPED YACHT BASIN FOR SEVERAL BOATS, INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING LIVING AND RENTAL AREAS:

MAIN HOUSE has 5 bedrooms, 3½ baths, dining room, living room, kitchen, glassed-in porch.

GARAGE WING includes 2-car garage, summer or picnic kitchen, 2 self-contained rental apartments.

This wonderful location and the facilities are for sale in toto, or parceled. The present owner is interested in installment sale, and in taking back 70% mortgage for 10 years at 6½%.

Ferreira & MacGregor
548-3401 327 Gifford Street, Falmouth, Mass. 02540

The English Manor
REAL ESTATE OFFICE
For Sale. What must be the tiniest house in Boston in redeveloping, owner occupied section of South End. Clean, peaceful streets. Gay flower boxes. $5,000. ALSO Preservationist needed to buy and restore larger house on square with fountain. Needs much work but has fine detail. $18,500.
527 Columbus Ave., Boston 267-2148.

MYSTIC—NOANK, CONN.
Charming 10 room 1745 Cape on water. 4 bedrooms, beamed ceilings in living room and dining room. 4 fireplaces. Lovely grounds. Fine condition. 3-car garage. E. E. Gesner, 215 Elm St., Noank, Conn. (203) 536-8288. $37,500.

OWNER-BUILT
oversized Cape with custom features. 6 rooms and family room on 1.75 acres, including brook and small pond. Quiet, deadend street within walking distance of school, churches, and downtown Hingham. Price 29,900. Phone 617-749-3106 (owner).

VACATION ACCOMMODATIONS

HOLIDAY—ACCOMMODATION

FLORIDA IN SUMMER! YES!
Cottages on the white, sandy beaches of the Gulf of Mexico where trade winds cool you and adventure awaits you. Rates $35.00 a week for 2
GULF BEACH CABANAS
8700 West Gulf Boulevard
Treasure Island, Florida 33706

SEA SHELL MOTEL
Naples, Florida
Downtown — AAA
Tropical landscaping, heated pool. All rooms: Telephones, air cond., elec. heat, TV. Map of town and rate information upon request. 82 TAMIAMI TRAIL SO. Zip 33940. Tel. Midway 2-5129.

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BIRCHMONT
No. Conway's most scenic inn. Friendly and informal, with a superlative hilltop location and the complete facilities, including tennis court and swimming pool to make it fun for the whole family. One mile to town and golf course. Delicious meals, large airy rooms and eye-catching mountain views make Birchmont tops in everything but rates. June 24-Oct. 15. Folder or phone 356-2991.
Bob and Betty Knapp No. Conway, N. H.

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Nantucket, Mass.
Attractive turn-of-the-18th-century residence, a comfortable home base for young and old, lovers and discoverers of Nantucket. Eleven clean, cheery guest rooms, private baths, 5 minutes to beaches, sailing, galleries, surfing, water skiing, antiques, tennis. Rates $9-12 daily per person, lower after Sept. 15. Open all year. Under new personalized management. 27 India St., Tel. 617-228-9043.

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Cottage, Apt., Rooms
Accom.1-4 Guests
Preseason, seasonal rates on request
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Lake Rescue, Ludlow, Vermont. Horses, swim, boat, bike, fish, relax in mountain and lake region on 240 acres. Informal, friendly farmhouse. By day or $65 weekly. A.P. Open all year. Brochure or telephone 802-228-3751 for reservations. Mr. Johnston. RFD 1 Ludlow, Vt. 05149

OYSTER SHELL MOTOR COURT
Damariscotta, Maine 04543
On business Route 1. Quiet location—Near restaurants. Tel. 563-3747.

HILLSIDE INN, Newfound Lake
Quiet, restful inn. Air-conditioning, family cottages. Excellent sailing, water skiing, bathing and tennis. Contact Mr. Douglas Robertson Sr., East Hebron, N. H. 03244. Tel. 603-744-2413 or 603-744-8822.

THE ISLAND REEF — GUEST HOUSE
20 N. Water St., Nantucket, Mass.
For Res. call Mrs. Davis, 516 MO 1-7264; after June 8th call 617-228-2156.

DAVID'S FOLLY—Country living on Maine Coast. Seafood, garden vegetables, blueberry pies. June 1 to Oct. 1. Minerva E. Cutler, Brooksville, Maine 04617.

SPRING MEADOW FARM, Damariscotta, Maine, 04543. Housekeeping cottages through October. Jan and Jim Briggs.

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	M	I	A			M	A	J	O	R	S			
H	A	N	D	S		A	V	I	T	A	L			
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O	R	N	A	T	E		T	I	T	A	N			
R	E	S	T	E	D		P	O	R	T				

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK

LAKE MOHEGAN, N.Y. 15 mi. N.Y.C. Swimming pool, at lake, 5 rm. cool cottage. Price $13,500 Terms. 914-528-2716.

RENTALS

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEAR COPLEY SQUARE
Beautiful duplex apartment, 2 cool bedrooms, new tile bath, electric kitchen, radiant heat, garden, fireplaces. $250. Phone 267-3730.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

SCARSDALE, N.Y. Lady will share with same 4½ rm., elevator, near station, shops, spacious, cool partially furnished. 914-472-1264. Box D-15. 589 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

APARTMENTS WANTED

DARIEN, CONN, AREA—Responsible teacher (lady) wishes to share home or rent furn. apartment Sept. 1 occupancy. 655-3595.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

LOOKING FOR YOUNG WOMAN TO SHARE 3 room furnished apt. 5 Short walk to The Mother Church, Boston 267-2948 or evenings. 536-0969.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BOSTON, MASS.
Classes or visit. Clean, quiet, community kitchen, garden, 3 min walk to The Mother Church. Harold Plummer. 44 St Stephens. (617) CO 7-4522

ROOMS TO LET

N.Y.C., E. 50's—Charming room, private bath, terrace, southern skyline view in large apt. Kit. privileges. Bus, woman. Available after August 21. PL 3-2492 (N.Y.C.).

OFFICES WANTED

OFFICE WANTED—Practitioner desires to share Christian Science practitioner's office space on part-time basis in Fort Lauderdale, Florida area. 563-6857.

SUMMER RENTALS

BAYSIDE PINES—CAPE COD
Wildwood Beach, South Dennis. Deluxe 2 bedroom housekeeping cottages, month of August $560. Choice 2 bedroom cottages, some waterfront available August 10-24, 17-24, 17-31, 24-31. $120-$150 per week. Special rates September. Brochure. The Bergquists, 14 Accord Pond Dr. Hingham, Mass. (617) 749-2394, 394-5617.

STORE SPACE

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Shops, offices, apartments across from Principia. Ideal opportunity for Principia parents wishing to locate in St. Louis. Mason Woods Village, 13420 Clayton Rd. (314) HE 4-8076.

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For information call Home Office Wichita, Ks., MU 2-5592 or any

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Baltimore	PL 2-4818
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San Francisco	548-1432
Seattle	WE 7-5413
Denver	399-1730
Okla. City	CE 3-7119
St. Louis	GA 1-4836
Detroit	KE 5-2944
Dallas	FE 1-3433
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Omaha	343-7220
Chicago	AT 3-3600
Minneapolis	884-2367
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NOBLE R. STEVES, Inc.
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24 Sharp St., Boston, Mass. 02134
Telephone TA 6-2400

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BEAUTY SHOPS

ERIC BEAUTY SALON
Where Hair Care Comes First
1023 Lexington Ave., N.Y.C. (bet. 73 and 74)
RU 8-7242. Rosalie Dunleavy, owner-manager.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

SALE — Superb ant. furniture, furnishings, antiques. Bargain prices. Cash buyers. Lloyds, 116 E. 60th St., New York City.

ALPHABETICAL LISTING (Continued)

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BRITISH ANCESTRY TRACED
Family histories compiled. When writing please give any information already known.
Brooks & Simpson, Genealogists
Telephone 01.935-6211
49 Wigmore Street, London, W.1

PIANOS

PIPE ORGAN, Hutchins, Circa 1900, Rebuilt 1928 Wm. Laws, 11 ranks. Has had regular maintenance. Best offer, complete unit, available late fall. Box 122, Lexington, Mass. 02173.

WANTED TO BUY

PAYING $2.60 PER AVDP. POUND FOR STERLING SILVER
in any condition — discontinued patterns of knives, forks, spoons; incorrectly initialed flatware; best or broken vases, plates, bowls; brush and mirror backs etc. MERCURY $5.00 per lb. UNIVERSAL STEEL & TRADING CORPORATION, 299 Bridge Street Salem, Mass. 01970.

BOUND VOLUMES, 12 thru 20 also 22 thru 34 Christian Science Sentinels. Christian Science Reading Room, 204 East Washington, Bellerville, Illinois 62220.

CASH FOR DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, GOLD VISIT, MAIL or PHONE 523-9416 (Boston) DIAMOND CENTER, 333 Wash. St., Rm. 622

PUBLIC NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION
Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at Room 602, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 2 P.M., of Tuesday, August 13, 1968 and at that time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of Roadway construction at James J. Ward Memorial Bathhouse, Nahant Beach Reservation, Nahant. Charge for specifications is $25.00 which amount is returnable only when the plans and specifications are returned in good condition within 30 calendar days after opening date. The project value for this contract is 1.7. Proposal guarantee shall consist of cash, bank, certified check or money order for $13,400.00 payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Contractors intending to bid on this project must first obtain From R-109 "Request for Proposal Forms" from the Prequalification Officer Room 203, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, which form must be completed and submitted to the pre-qualification Officer for approval. Upon approval and payment of the required amount the prospective bidder shall be entitled to receive a set of plans and specifications. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 149 of the General Laws. Materials and supplies used or incorporated in the performance of the contract are exempt from the sales and use tax. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
By: HOWARD WHITMORE, Jr.
Commissioner
July 23, 1968

BRITISH ISLES—AFRICA CONTINENTAL EUROPE

ACCOMMODATION

ARKREST HOUSING ASSOCIATION has now opened its first flatlet house at Hatch End, Harrow, Middlesex, for Christian Science Church members of retirement age. One centrally heated one-room flatlet is still available. House is run under supervision of Christian Science House Manager, who will provide main meal, if desired. Pleasantly situated near shops, etc., and with easy access to town and 4 local churches (Pinner, Harrow, Stanmore and Watford). Apply Secretary, 23 Devonshire Road, Hatch End, Middlesex.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

LONDON AREA—Furnished room (or part furn.) with kitch. or cooking facilities. CSM VC, Africa Hse., 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

ANTIQUES

MICHAEL KENYON
Antique English Furniture
183 Fulham Road, S.W.3
01-352 5944

NEEDED Antique China, Pottery, objects of art and interest. Good prices paid. Valuations. Please write to:—
ALEXANDRE RAGHINSKY
CSM CR, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

AUDITIONS

SOLOIST REQUIRED
Applications invited for Regular and Deputy Soloists at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Handon, Brent Green, N.W.4. Please state qualifications, voice, experience and religion to Music Committee. Audition 21st Sept.

PIANIST REQUIRED
Applications invited for Regular and Deputy Pianists at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Handon, Brent Green, N.W.4. Please state qualifications, experience and religion to Music Committee. Audition 21st September.

BEAUTY SERVICE

BEAUTY COUNSELORS
Mrs. N. Gibson, 14 Carmalt Gardens, Putney, London, S.W.15. 01.788 4132.

BOOKBINDING

KEYPOINT FRANCKE LTD.
(Formerly Ernest A. Neale Ltd.)
Royal College Street, London N.W.1.
01-267 1071/2. BINDING Gilt Tooling
Repairs of books and publications

BUILDERS AND DECORATORS

BUILDING CARPENTRY. Decorating Repairs. ALL under Expert Staff. Contact:—THE MODERN BUILDERS, 70 Trentham Street, Southfields S.W. 18. Ph. 874-1193.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IMPORTERS — BUSINESSMEN
WE ARE YOUR OFFICE IN FRANCE
Liaison, introductions, purchasing, etc.
JEAN-NICOLE ASSOC.,
7 Ambroise Thomas, Paris 9

CARS FOR HIRE

VIPS
Hire chauffeur-driven cars from Wynn-Savile Ltd., 17 Radley Mews London, W.8. Tel WES 4586

CLEANING SERVICE

WETTON CLEANING SERVICES LTD.
40 Cadogan Street, Chelsea S.W.3.
Tel. KEN 7747 (5227/8 (London Area)
Window, General Cleaning, Paint Washing, Interior, Exterior, Decorations, etc.

COTTAGES TO LET

SOMERSET (close Cadbury Castle) — Secluded furnished country cottage, with every modern convenience, full C.H., sleep 2 to 4. Available short periods for Rest and Comfort. Good touring centre. Longer let considered.
CSM-VB, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

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DORIS PUSEY
High-class dressmaking, including platform dresses, Alterations, Remodelling. Flat D, 46 Holland Park, London, W.11. 727-3153.

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All sizes including Brief.
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Monument Chambers. 51 King William St., London, E.C.4. Tel. 01-626 3629
Strictly confidential. Attention to detail.

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Also Night Storage Heating
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London, S.W.15 Tel. PUTney 2882

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CSM X-37, Africa Hse., 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

FLATS TO LET

ENGLEFIELD GREEN—On A 30 bus route. London 18 miles. Windsor 6. Charming balcony, s/c, furnished first floor flat in fine country house. 1 double, 1 single bed., double recep., large sun verandah, kitchen & bathr., elec. c.h. 16 gns. p.w. to 14 for long let.
CSM VD, Africa Hse, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

LONDON — Charming four roomed flat in distinguished house in South Kensington. 2nd floor (no lift) with an adjoining drawing office or computing room. Rent £550 p.a. plus rates. A charitable organization taking a long lease preferred. Write with particulars of proposed use to
CSM-TP, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, WC2.

FLATS TO SHARE

WIMBLEDON—Fourth young man required to share flat. 12 mins. to Waterloo. Phone 01-947 2588.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

TABLES AND CHAIRS specially designed for Christian Science Sunday Schools. Photographs and prices from the makers: R.D.A. 32/4 Bensham Lane, Croydon, Surrey.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bridges will be pleased to welcome guests in their home from May 6th to October 12th at
ALLANDALE, PARK AVE., VENTNOR
ISLE OF WIGHT. TEL. 73

DEVON, HILLSCOURT GUEST HOUSE, 8/10 Pennsylvania Rd., Exeter. Cent. heat. Close to Christian Science Church and city centre. Quiet. Tel. 55685.

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92 Marsham Street, London, S.W.1.

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COMFORTABLE COTSWOLD FARMHOUSE, ideal touring centre offering peace and quiet. Bed and Breakfast 27/6 (with evening meal 39/6). Ample parking. Phone: Broadway 2225. Mrs. Turner, Smallthorns Farmhouse, Moreton In Marsh, Glos.

DEVON. "The Beehive," Beaford, Winkleigh. (Beaford 245.) Ideal Touring Centre. Comfortable bedrooms, H&C. Electric fires. Cooking much appreciated. Brochure with pleasure. Open Easter—end October.

DEVON. Superb Hol. Flatlets. Old World Residence in small bay. Peaceful, secluded, indescribable sea views. Close Teignmouth, "Edencliffe," Holcombe, Dawlish.

HOUSES FOR SALE

"BEAUTIFUL FOR SITUATION" in Ruxley, Claygate. Easy reach London, Claremont School, lovely 4 bdrm. home needs family. £15,350. Tel. Cobham (Surrey) 3344.

FOLKESTONE, KENT — Modern detached house, architect designed, 4 beds., garage, secluded garden. Nr. shops & station. £7,950 for quick sale. Tel: Folkestone 75558.

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Charming new house, easy commuting distance to London (45 mins.) Beautifully appointed and furnished, available Oct. 1. Minimum lease 1 year. Four bedrooms, two bathrooms. Central heating. Photographs and further details on application. Box No. B-56, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115.

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GENTLEMAN with 3 children offers partnership in guest-house business to person willing to share his household responsibilities. CSM X-35, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2., or tel. Newbury, Berks. 4267.

HOUSES WANTED

YOUNG, married couple desire to purchase quickly a house in Putney/Wimbledon/Richmond area.
CSM TX, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

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Clio on Kensal Markers, Soloo
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Regular organist for Christian Science Society, Norwood, S.E. 25. One Sunday Service and First Wednesday each month. Apply Clerk. Tel. 01-653-2689.

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Modern Paintings and Sculpture
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A rewarding and satisfying career for women students of all ages and nationalities.
HAWTHORNE HOUSE
offers
a complete four-year course in England under the Great Britain Training Plan
or
Two-years preliminary training followed by three years at Chestnut Hill Sanatorium, U.S.A.
Apply: The Superintendent
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FAN COURT SCHOOL
AUTUMN TERM 1968
MATHEMATICS MASTER
SCIENCE MASTER
(Part-time)
These two posts could be held by the same individual
Period of service may be extended beyond December if applicant can also offer other subjects, or Games.
Salary according to Burnham Scale
Exceptionally pleasant living conditions
Write now to the Headmaster,
FAN COURT SCHOOL
Longcross, Chertsey, Surrey.

FAN COURT SCHOOL
Longcross, Chertsey
Surrey, England
HEAD MATRON and ASSISTANT MATRON
Posts for September
If you enjoy caring for children and can accept responsibility, we need your help. Good accommodation and remuneration in happy home atmosphere.
Further details from Mrs. Andreae.

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST/ SECRETARY wanted. Comfortable small offices off Bond Street. Lots of scope for initiative and individual expression. Happy atmosphere and very good pay.
CSM TZ, Africa Hse., 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

LONDON—Active man required to assist with cleaning of large church Westminster area. Good hours and wages. Telephone: 01-778 6778.

Secretaries and Temporaries
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22 South Molton Street, London, W.1.
MAYfair 3692/3

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NELSON and E. SAUNDERS Printers (Ltd.)
Kensington Church Walk, London, England

ROOMS TO LET

BIRMINGHAM—Furnished bedsit. & kitchen, separate landing, use bathrm., pleasant dist., easy for centre.
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6 consecutive daily insertions	.44	.79
1 insertion a week for 13 cons. weeks	.43	.75
1 insertion a week for 26 cons. weeks	.42	.73
1 insertion a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.40	.70
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Situated Wanted 1 or 2 insertions	.36	.57
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(All Editions Friday)

1 time, per line	.77
13 consecutive times (on contract) per line	.75
26 consecutive times (on contract), per line	.68
52 consecutive times (on contract), per line	.66

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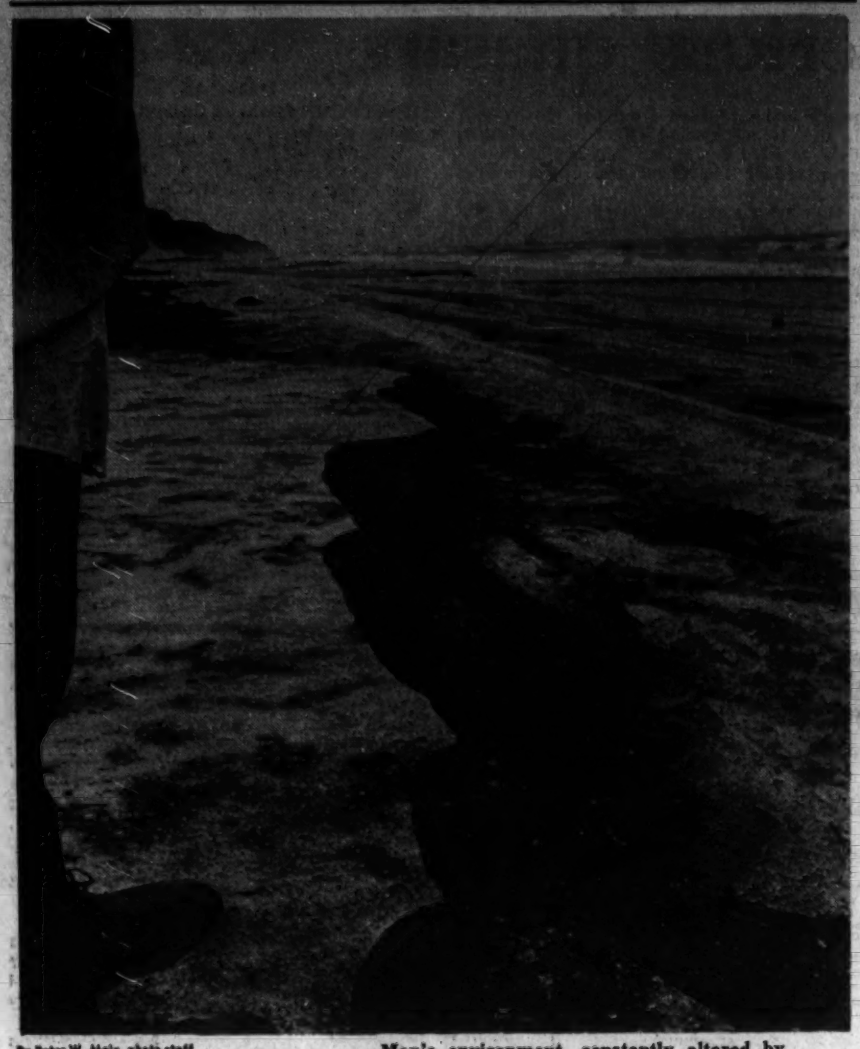

By Peter W. Main, photo staff

Our changing surroundings

Man's environment, constantly altered by pollution and other products of modern technology, is the target of growing concern among lawmakers and scientists in various countries. Indications are in Washington that programs to improve "environmental quality" are about to pass from the "talk" to the "action" stage.

Washington scans action on environment quality

By Robert Cahn
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A new-old problem is provoking growing interest in Congress. Twenty bills have been introduced on it within the past 18 months. An ad hoc Senate-House committee just completed a day-long hearing discussing it with Cabinet members, scientists, educators, and public leaders. And the President is drawing up a treaty with the Soviet Union and other countries on it.

The subject: environmental quality.

Seem dull? The term, in the past, often has been considered a "room-emptier." To many in Congress, and among the public, the subject has been something for talk, not action.

Now the amorphous term "environmental quality" is being translated into real terms: the air people breathe, the water they drink, the sounds they hear, the scenery, food, homes, offices — almost everything that affects the present and future living conditions for mankind and the natural world.

Policy sought

Last month in his Glassboro speech, President Johnson proposed that United States scientists join with the scientists of the Soviet Union and other nations "to form an international council on the human environment." A treaty to carry this out is being drawn up and may be the next item to surface in the freshest of moves to break out of the cold war with the Soviet Union.

In Congress, the mood—reflecting the concern of the citizenry—is for action. Key members of Congress want goals spelled out, a national policy determined, governmental reorganization or organization made where needed. They seek more movement on the growing crises in aid and water pollution and the many other areas where the environment is being tampered with or changed.

"In the areas of civil rights, education, full employment, and a number of others, the Congress has set forth a clearly understood national policy," said Laurance S. Rockefeller at the start of the Senate-House hearing. "We know what our hopes and goals are and we are moving toward them. But we do not have a clearly stated national policy toward the environment."

Blue-ribbon panel

Mr. Rockefeller, a citizen leader in getting action to improve the environment, sat in the middle of the witness table at the session, which congressional leaders chose to call a "colloquium," inasmuch as it had no official standing.

To Mr. Rockefeller's left were Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Robert C. Weaver. On his right were Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) Philip R. Lee, presidential science adviser Donald F. Hornig, and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture John A. Baker.

This blue-ribbon panel faced a dozen or so congressmen, headed by its cosponsors, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington and chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, and Reps. George P. Miller (D) of Calif., chairman of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, and Emilio Q. Daddario (D) of Connecticut, prime mover for the conference.

The participating audience, which packed the borrowed committee room of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, consisted of 70 scientists, educators, conservative leaders, and government officials — but no representatives from one of the key areas — industry.

Mr. Rockefeller proposed that an 18-man commission on environmental policy and organization be established, made up equally from Congress, the executive agencies, and the private sector. The object of this temporary commission, he said, would be to set up national policy and set about reorganizing the federal government so that both policy and government could be responsive to environmental needs.

If the commission idea is not feasible, the same components should be called together by Congress and the White House as a task force, Mr. Rockefeller said, with the objective of having proposals to present to the new president early in his administration.

Secretary Udall raised a key question: "Are we willing to pay for a quality environment?"

New laws urged

You can write laws and set up programs, he said. But nothing will be accomplished unless they are adequately funded. He added that improvement of the environment could not succeed unless major industry — such as mining, lumber, highway construction — were brought into the planning.

"Statements of principle are not enough," Mr. Udall warned. "By themselves, they will not forestall the continuing assault on our environment. They will not stop the inexorable highway construction, the obnoxious boom of supersonic aircrafts, the wrong-headed dam building, or the pernicious concept of calculated obsolescence that fouls our countryside. Such statements can have meaning only if Congress and the executive branch have the will to give them life through new laws and new policies that reject the old ways.

"We must be willing to require that the nature and potential of new goods and services be examined for their impact on man and nature before, not after, their first use. And where necessary, we should be able to ban the use of products which have a damaging effect on our environment."

Citing an example, Mr. Udall called the aluminum beer can "a disaster—it will be there [where it is thrown] 100 years from now, shining in the sun."

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D) of Maine raised the point that although Congress had talked about enhancing the environment, it continues to allow degeneration and exploitation of land and water. "At what point in time does enhancement begin to take over?" he asked.

Mr. Daddario raised another key question: "How can our economic system, which holds that a dollar profit today is better than a dollar at any time in the future, be compatible with our environmental future?"

Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D) of New York pointed out the various activities sometimes detrimental to the environment that are being carried on by federal agencies. He suggested the need for an "intervenor" or lobbyist with power to halt programs until the issues of damage to the environment are debated and decided.

During an afternoon session in which the "audience" was allowed to raise issues, S. Dillon Ripley, Smithsonian Institution director criticized the panel for not bringing up the international components of the problem.

Few environmental issues can be solved by any one nation, he said. He gave the example of a proposed transocean canal that is going ahead on diplomatic levels, but with no work being done on the biological factors. Yet such a canal might greatly change the world's ecology, he said. And it might take a generation to develop the scientific answers for the problem.

A number of the participants raised the issue of population control as a major issue in any activity to solve environmental problems.

Volunteers make the difference

School libraries forged in Hub

Second of three articles on public-school libraries in Boston.

By Merelice Xundratis
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Without school volunteers, there would be no hope at all for elementary-school libraries in Boston.

Last year, Edwards Junior High School was the only Boston school below the high-school level with a central library. Mrs. Margaret Brown was its librarian.

Soft-spoken, deeply committed, and highly regarded by both staff and volunteer personnel in Boston's public-school libraries, Mrs. Brown now instructs volunteers and faculty members on library procedures.

With the help of the school volunteer project, her influence has spread to 18 more junior-high and elementary schools.

The number increases almost weekly, since there are 175 such schools of Boston's 191 total. (The remaining 16 are high schools.) Next year, Mrs. Brown will have a full-time paid assistant.

Librarians recruited

In Wellesley, Mass., where Mrs. Brown set up public-school libraries, her use of volunteers paved the way for hiring professional librarians.

After Boston's first elementary-school library was opened in the corridor of the Winthrop School, Miss Louise M. McCoy—principal of the district—commented:

"It's so worthwhile that even without the volunteers I would try to make some arrangement to keep it going."

The school circulates about 300 books a week. Most popular are fairy tales, myths, science stories, magic (the first step to science experiments, says Miss McCoy), animal stories, and sports stories.

Painting mix-up

Noted one volunteer: "There are lots of copies of the more popular books. Children tell their friends about a book and several copies will go out at the same time."

Still, very few books relate to the lives of inner-city children. It is hoped that as more such books are published, the libraries will get them.

When the Winthrop School library was first set up, the volunteers got permission to buy white paint (at their own expense) to lighten the dark corridor with white walls, against which their brightly colored shelves and drawings showed up well.

Shortly afterwards, following years of neglect, the school was painted under contract. The walls went back to a glum green.

Though glad for the attention the school was getting, volunteers could not conceal their disappointment about:

- Not being able to stop (even with the principal's support) the inexorable fulfilling of the contract "to paint everything."
- Being encouraged to go ahead with their own time, money, and effort for a result that was to be so short-lived.

Volunteers aided

In some schools, suburban volunteers are joined or replaced by local mothers in running the library — processing books, loaning them out, helping children find what they want.

Volunteers are asked to give a minimum of three hours a week. As local parents join in, suburban volunteers can take on another school.

There are advantages to having both types of volunteers, says Mrs. Elizabeth F. Scannell, administration librarian. She commends the work of suburban volunteers, deciding that it's "good because it gets the metropolitan community involved in the inner city.

Unifying role cited

"But local participation," she adds, "results in community pride in the school."

Columbia Point's new John W. McCormack School poses a unique problem in recruiting local workers. Since the Boston Public Library would not build a branch library at Columbia Point, the residents started a community library of their own.

"They need volunteers in their own library," points out Mrs. Brown.

Schools with libraries either open or in process are in Dorchester, Brighton, Roxbury, East Boston, the South End, Jamaica Plain, Charlestown, and Roxbury.

"The more volunteers, the more libraries," notes Mrs. Brown. She says that school libraries are one of the best means for bringing community people and schools together.

Interviewed at the brightly lighted, colorful library in the McCormack School, Mrs. Brown cautions: "This is very atypical."

She gestures at the blue-textured, wall-to-wall carpet and adds that the carpet makes the library "really special" to the students.

Then with a chuckle she describes how some students pop in for a second to rub their feet on the carpet, "collect electricity," charge back out, and "shock" their friends.

Every McCormack School class has a half-hour library period each week. Students with passes sometimes use the library individually as well.

"The library is a great help," says the school's principal, Bernard H. Shulman. "It gives the youngsters a chance to explore on their own."

Mr. Shulman notes that at first the pupils didn't know how to use the library. But they caught on quickly, love to come, are orderly, and haven't lost their enthusiasm, he says.

"Every school should have one," he concludes.

Next: Aims and federal assistance.

Ghetto-ruled project rises in Chicago

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

In an era of black power, many whites sit back and shake their heads in despair over the state of big-city ghettos, wondering what if anything they can do. If they do help out with green power, they often are reluctant to let go of the purse strings which go with it.

Chicago's Community Renewal Society (CRS) is making plans to go all the way. The 85-year-old former Chicago City Missionary Society currently is seeking to raise $3.5 million (already almost half in hand). It has selected a troubled South Side Chicago neighborhood of 50,000 people as the site for a comprehensive self-help project involving jobs, business, housing, education, and legal service.

A council of community leaders (selected by residents themselves) with a revolving fund of $1 million at its disposal, will decide which new housing and business efforts in the community merit a loan. Since only the successful can pay back the council, its stake in wise decisions is high.

Area responsibility

"A lot of people talk of investment in the ghetto, but they're usually talking about the income and profit involved," explains the Rev. Donald Benedict, CRS executive director and a man who has spent 28 years living and working with inner-city residents in Harlem, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago.

"We're putting the responsibility and power in community hands. We're saying, 'This money is yours—you build on it.'"

Those skeptical of Toward Responsible Freedom (TRF) as the project is called, argue it will only perpetuate the black ghetto. Proponents counter that strong open-housing laws and liberal job legislation has done little to crack the shell of the ghetto. They argue that their project is well worth a try, if only on the grounds that nothing else done so far has worked effectively.

TRF initially is seen as a five-year project after which CRS as the catalyst and innovator will presumably bow gracefully out of the picture.

The self-help theme runs throughout the structural plan. The first phase of the project is aimed at strengthening and in some cases launching community organizations. An overall council of community organizations will make the money-lending decisions and name half the members (approving the rest, which are nominated by CRS) of four specialized community-resource boards.

These boards, covering the gamut from housing and income to education and legal assistance, will consist of local residents, blacks from outside the ghetto who have achieved a certain measure of success, and "outsiders" with specific technical skills.

"The classic relationship between the professional and his clients is that he tries to bring their hopes and dreams to reality," comments Reuben A. Sheares, CRS director of community development who served in United Church of Christ pastorates in LeRoy and Jamestown, N.Y., and Nashville, Tenn.

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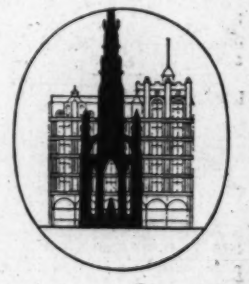

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Shorthand makes it easier

Marseille, France

Shorthand can be more than a useful secretarial tool. In the past 20 years, linked with other skills, it has opened doors to adventurous jobs for me. And it has speeded up the creative process for me in my real love—writing.

The joy of creation, which all writers consider one of the major fascinations of their profession, is hampered by the slowing down effects of longhand or a typewriter, whereas shorthand enables the writer to put his thoughts down on paper as fast as they come. This leaves the writer free to generate more, instead of having to dwell on the old ones until they have been laboriously written out.

But before the actual creative stage, a writer's work is hindered by his lack of a proper tool to handle the preliminary research and interviewing. Even newspaper reporters whom I know sometimes have trouble writing up their reports because they are unable to read back some of their longhand notes, scribbled at strenuous but pitifully insufficient speed. Or they miss important facts while concentrating on their slow-moving longhand notes when the interviewee or press-conference speaker keeps talking.

On a press-stenographer's job I held with a big daily, shorthand was a double pleasure:

It relaxed me from the strict thinking discipline of my part-time writing for publication. Taking down words arranged into sentences by someone else was so easy, compared with having to shape my own ideas and research material into readable form, that I felt as if I were getting paid to have fun.

And this detachment I felt, this state of being a spectator, allowed me to spot occasional errors in grammar or syntax in the reporter's style while taking dictation from him, and to suggest amendments for which he was always grateful. (He would also sound somewhat surprised at the fact that someone engaged in the "arduous" job of taking down his words at top speed could retain enough thinking power of his own to detect mistakes that he had been unaware of himself during the comparatively leisurely writing job.)

But writing and press stenography have not been the only occupations where shorthand has made life easier for me. Even in jobs where this handy tool was not an absolute requirement, it has helped me not only to perform them better, but also to keep some of them when unemployment was just around the corner.

For example, when I was working as an Allied headquarters interpreter in postwar France, the fact that I could also take dictation later enabled me to hold on to positions where my clerical abilities had become a greater asset than mere bilingual fluency, because of the gradual decrease in the need for "straight" interpreters. At the Istres U.S. Army Airbase, for instance, where there was a surplus of interpreters and a shortage of bilingual stenographers, I was able to stay on for about seven months after most of my coworkers had been dismissed.

This was a better "break" than appears from the above statement, for the labor market in war-torn France was at its worst at the time, and my chances of getting a "civilian" job just then were a lot slimmer than seven months later, when French businessmen were beginning to plan for bigger operations in the stride of reconstruction.

Thus, when I finally said good-by to the last Allied airmen at Istres, I was immediately offered a position as an English correspondent in a Marseille hides-and-skins firm that was picking up its war-interrupted business with the English-speaking countries of Africa and Asia.

François Pasqualini

By Peter W. Main, photo staff

Soothing the (dande) lions

"Music hath charms"—but a bass violinist performing in a field of weeds? Some experiments reputedly showed that violin music induces flowers to grow. Perhaps it takes bass tones for dandelions. This jazzman seeks escape from the bustle of Newport, R.I., at jazz festival time.

FAMILY FEATURES

Rafts afloat on the river

By Kenneth G. Gehret
Earp, Calif.

It was a sight you had to see to believe. There on the broad, lazy stretch of the Colorado River forming the boundary between California and Arizona moved a ragtag flotilla of 38 rafts, each displaying incredible touches of individuality. Some simply drifted along in the slow current, others were propelled by poling or paddling youths, while a few were towed by young swimmers.

All of the crafts were similar at water level. But superstructures gave each its own identity. A thatch of river reeds provided a sun shelter for one crew; a blanket arranged pup tent-style bedecked another raft; sheets of plastic across four corner posts, in imaginative variations, decorated others. Adding distinctive motives were paper flowers, colorful bits of yarn, and an assortment of extra clothing and wet socks draped over the framework.

For all its appearance to the contrary, this was a well-organized project, a field trip for 105 eager junior-high students who had qualified for these four days of fun and study in nature's wonderland.

"We were really looking forward to this adventure," says 13-year-old Wendy Peacock. "We couldn't wait until Sunday came, so we could all go to Earp on the river and start building our rafts."

Each of the students carried to Earp, in addition to a load of personal items, two inner tubes. These were inflated (after some necessary patching) and lashed together in fours, over which was fastened a plywood board. Such was the raft on which three youngsters would spend long daytime hours for the next three full days.

What did they do all this time?

"We kept busy," replies pert, blue-eyed Wendy. "Nancy [Parish] and Sherry [Ringer] and I took turns paddling, usually two at a time. When we got tired of that, we would get out and walk in shallow water. Or go for a swim to cool off."

Time was spent on shore, too—repairing rafts, preparing campsites, eating, and studying.

Yes, studying. That was the basic purpose of the whole trip.

"We had assignments to do," Wendy explains. "We were up at 5:30 every morning and had to study before breakfast. On the way we had to write an article about the trip. Also, we kept a diary of our experiences and a list of animals and plant life we saw. Our math assignment was to find the speed of the river."

Learning about conservation at firsthand was another educational purpose of the trip.

But there was time for fun as well, both planned and unplanned.

The second night out was the high point for Wendy and her group. They had settled down in their sleeping bags when, suddenly, their campfire stove was on fire. Wendy jumped up and tossed water on the blaze, while others threw sand.

After this came a high wind. And the girls remembered with a start that they had hung their swimsuits on trees by the river bank.

"Then to top the evening off," she relates, "the lid to the ice chest blew off. A boy retrieved it and placed it back on the chest. But he made so much noise that the leader thought we were raiding the ice box!"

Wendy and her friends, all students at Thurston Junior High in Laguna Beach, Calif., had to cross some hurdles to make the river trip. More than 300 of the 450 students applied to go, but there was room for few more than 100.

The project was sponsored by the school's Explorers Club, an extracurricular activity. To qualify, a student had to belong to the club and have a record of 80 percent accuracy on the various exams given by the organization. In addition, for the 35-mile float trip, members had to pass tests on basic and water survival, swimming and water safety, first aid, camping, conservation, and others.

After all this, a student needed only a discipline-free record, faculty endorsement, parental approval, $24 toward expenses, a four-hour contribution of work around the school, and two inner tubes to make the trip!

The Thurston school is used to doing unusual things. It is said to be the first intermediate school in the nation on a full innovation program of team teaching and daily demand flexible scheduling. Classes are not divided into seventh and eighth grades but into ranges by achievement, with pupils moving up whenever ready, subject by subject.

What did the trip mean to a young modern like Wendy?

"It was a blast!" she exclaims with unconcealed enthusiasm. "It proves that you're not a lost cause after all. It makes you respect the out-of-doors more. It shows that there is another world out there besides your little cubbyhole—a world that is beautiful, daring, and excitingly fun."

Did that mean she enjoyed it?

"I will cherish that whole experience *forever!*"

To become a photographer

Camera column

How do you become a good photographer?

"You learn some things best by doing. And doing and doing and doing! A potter makes a thousand pots, an artist a thousand sketches. It works in photography, too," says Ralph Hattersley, a noted teacher. "If you make enough pictures you'll probably become a photographer—in spite of yourself."

Ken Heyman, a noted photographer of people, startles you with his approach. "I hate cameras," he says. "I often wish that there were some way to push film into one ear and pull it out the other, allowing my eyes to take the photographs."

Until such a technique is perfected, Mr. Heyman has learned instead to know his camera so well that he can set it quickly and automatically. "This is vital so that I can concentrate on seeing and dealing with my subject, never allowing my cameras to interfere with the rapport I'm establishing."

Photography is really a simple craft according to David Vestal, professional photographer and writer. "But most people," he says, "are too anxious to make masterpieces and not patient enough to notice and respect their own vision and feeling. Photography is not hard . . . it's elusive. Vision in photography is a natural process, like breathing.

"To photograph well, you need skill as well as vision, but that's easy, too," he adds. "Work with, not against, the tools and materials of photography; with, not against, your own seeing and feeling—and you won't have to struggle."

These appraisals appear in the "1968 Invitation to Photography," the third annual edition by editors of Popular Photography and published by Ziff-Davis, New York ($1.35). Their ideas, along with articles by more than a dozen others, are presented to guide beginning photographers along the paths to better picture taking in movies as well as stills.

Along with his opinion that photography is easier than most people think, David Vestal compiled a 30-page portfolio of information on equipment, procedures, thinking, and seeing. It's a thorough, practical, and sensible array of facts and opinions about cameras, lenses and shutters, films and filters, darkroom layout, film developing, printing, enlarging, light and lighting, picture form and content.

Does this mass of detailed facts contradict his assertion that photography is easy?

"Not so," Mr. Vestal claims. "Partly because you only need to 'remember' the basic facts once or twice before they stop being things-to-remember and become part of what you normally do. The procedures are like finding your way home from the grocery store—hard to describe but easy to do after the first time."

Furthermore, he points out, " . . . photography is easy because its equipment, materials, and processes do the hard work. All you need to do is handle them perceptively. If in doubt whether you can do something, try it. It may work or it may not; either way you learn."

Mr. Vestal's down-to-earth contribution alone makes it easy to recommend the "1968 Invitation to Photography."

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Men of God have always, from time to time, walked among men and made their commission felt in the heart and soul of the commonest hearer.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Pen friends around the world

Mr. G. S., Moline, Ill., (U.S.A.) 21. Would like to correspond with pen pals from Europe, especially Switzerland and Sweden. His interests include reading and music, and he would like to be a writer and own a horse farm.

Mr. P. O., Lagos, Nigeria, 23. Technician in the federal ministry of communications would like pen friends from anywhere in the U.S.A. His main interest is radio electronics engineering.

Mr. D. M., Belleville, N.J. (U.S.A.), 25. Would like pen friends from New York and vicinity. His interests include music, swimming, tennis, reading, movies.

Miss D. L., Mokena, Ill., (U.S.A.) 22. Would like pen friends from the U.S.A. and around the world. Her interests include music, art, poetry, interior design, reading.

Mrs. J. H., Quebec, Canada. Homemaker in her late 20's would like pen friends from around the world. She enjoys all water sports, all art mediums, cooking, domestic animals, music, stamp collecting.

Mr. B. O., Lagos, Nigeria, 20. Would like pen friends from New York as he will be visiting there soon. His interests include traveling, reading, swimming.

Hiroyuki M., Osaka, Japan, 16. Would like pen friends from the U.S.A. His interests include reading and stamp collecting.

If you wish to answer a letter published in the column, enclose your own letter in an unsealed envelope, and address it in pencil with the name and address as it appears in the column. Put it in another envelope addressed to Pen Pal Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115. It's important that your letter carry correct postage for its destination overseas.

Honeybee

By Ferol Austen

Matinee

Nature puts on a daily show
With which no TV can compare,
I listen to the rustling leaves,
And songs of birds are everywhere.

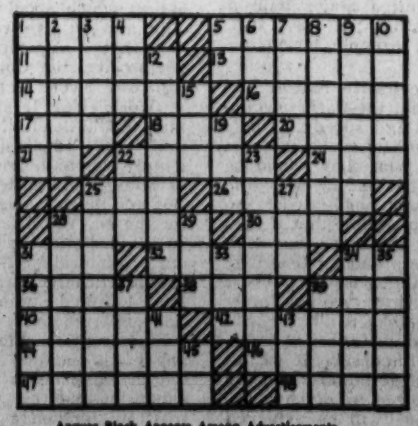
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Bowfin genus
5. Army officers
11. Crew members
13. Ancestral
14. Group of nine
16. Dwelling
17. Three-toed sloths
18. Butter container
20. Misstep
21. City official: abbr.
22. Law
24. Not at home
25. Pigeon
26. Grasping device
28. Tasty
30. Youth
31. Portly
32. Was able
34. Since
36. Monkshood
38. Dusk
39. English bullfinch
40. Shakespearean character
42. Wily
44. Overdecorated
46. Giant
47. Paused
48. Airdrome

Down

1. Forward
2. Craze
3. Taverns
4. American writer
5. Parent
6. Kava
7. Triangular sails
8. Study of the ear
9. Arm bone
10. Slumbered
12. Diabolical
15. Press for payment
19. Horse fly larva
22. Tea container
23. Most eminent
25. Countries
27. Drowse
28. Caricature
29. Legal fictitious name
31. Kindness
33. Pulpy fruit
34. Sanctuary
35. Exhausted
37. Thin board
39. Sedan
41. Consumed
43. Hint
45. Man's nickname



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

A verse for today...

For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure.—PHIL. 2:13

Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

Tuesday, July 23, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Communists and clerics

There is a certain similarity in the problems which have faced in this age the four non-Communist peninsular lands jutting southward from Europe in an arc from the Atlantic to the Aegean. They are, of course: Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Greece. In many ways, medieval traditions have lingered longer in the social and political structures of these lands than in the societies of northwest Europe. All have had to deal with a traditional aristocracy, a traditional land-owning class and a traditional church — Roman Catholic in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, Orthodox in Greece. And challenging this carapace of traditionalism has been either a local Communist presence or threat.

The present regimes in Portugal, Spain and Greece — all of them authoritarian — are so scared of communism that each has outlawed the Communist Party at home.

But what of Italy, the one land of the four that has made such impressive headway since the end of World War II? Of course the reason for this is that the late Alcide De Gasperi, postwar leader of the Christian Democrats, was able to carry most of his countrymen with him in committing Italy to the freshening air of an open society and of parliamentary democracy. For all its ups and downs over the past 20 years and more — and the ups outweigh the downs — Italy has never reversed course. True, the North has outrun the South in the race toward the future; this summer sees a kind of caretaking doldrums in government, in the wake of the general elections in May; and Italian students have been having their fling. Yet there are life and interests still in what is going on in Italian politics.

Fascinatingly, the general elections resulted in both the Christian Democrats and the Communists increasing their representation in Parliament. In one sense, then, there was a sharpening of the polarization between the party of the traditional church and the party of Marxist revolution. In this process, the principal loser was the Socialist Party, which had so commendably cooperated with the Christian Democrats in a coalition in an effort to give Italy lay government committed to reform.

Because of this setback, the Socialists have now left the Christian Democrats to form a Cabinet on their own — which they have done under the astute Christian Democratic Sen. Giovanni Leone. And what does Premier Leone do in his first policy statement before Parliament? He makes two proposals that few would have expected from the head of a government made up entirely of Italy's clerical party. He says the Vatican will have to forgo tax privileges enjoyed in Italy since 1963. And even more interestingly, he says he thinks the Communists should be included among those chosen to represent Italy in European parliamentary bodies.

Inevitably some people are wondering what this sweet-and-sour combination might portend in Italy between the Catholics (at least some of them) and the Communists.

How halt hijacking?

How can this hijacking of airplanes in flight be halted? When a National Airlines jet was commandeered and directed to Havana last week, it marked the ninth time this year that a commercial airliner had been taken over by someone on board armed with determination and a gun.

It's a difficult challenge. A "high noon" confrontation between the sheriff or enforcer, and the offender, high in the skies, is too risky. The only persons able to land the airliner might be incapacitated. Or a gunshot through the fuselage of a pressurized cabin could produce a disastrous explosion. Use of force has to be minimized.

The airlines have resisted proposals that all passengers be searched for guns before boarding. And no one has yet developed metal-detection devices which can distinguish between hidden guns and shoehorns, clocks or shaving kits.

And as for locking the cockpit door, a hijacker can compel a stewardess to relay his demands to the pilot over the intercom.

As a general rule, airline pilots have lately been instructed to take a hijacker wherever he demands to go, rather than to jeopardize the plane and passengers by unwise resistance.

All of which suggests that hijacking must be countered by means which are less physical and more political, or mental and moral.

One move, already in effect, is to permit Cuban exiles to return to their native country free of charge, if cleared by the State Department. Another possibility is an agreement between Washington and the Cuban Government, by which Havana would quickly extradite any returnee that it didn't wish to receive; a rather unpractical procedure as of now, since Dr. Castro usually is delighted to welcome the exile.

The most obvious, the simplest remedy, is perhaps the most difficult to accomplish. What is needed is a better climate of law and order and justice. When the "rule of law" comes into its own, hijacking will be avoided. It is difficult to forestall a hijacker, even as it is an individual bent on political assassination, by physical means alone. But when men's minds reject these substitutions of force for law — as being unworthy of civilized beings — they won't happen.

For the children

One of the most touching memorials in New York City is a stone on a bluff above the Hudson River. It commemorates a small child who passed on in 1797. And it has now become the custom for various community groups to hold a yearly memorial service at the stone.

At this year's service Dr. Jesse Lyons, pastoral minister of the Riverside Church, said a prayer for the children of the world, after which a group of children sang a hymn.

It is a welcome thought that divine blessing and guidance are being evoked for the young of this world. The times desperately require it.

Recent word on widespread starvation in Biafra, the daily depiction of children injured in Vietnam, the neglect under which the very young live in so many areas of the world, the attention newly being given the so-called "battered child syndrome," the effects of racial discrimination, these are but a tiny part of the harshness which attends the life of so many helpless little ones.

Gradually world conscience is being awoken to do what it can to lift the lot of children who, for a myriad of reasons, find themselves neglected. One of the brightest chapters in the 23-year-old United Nations has been written by that organization's United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF). Many other organizations, national and international, are also helping.

But the problem remains immense. High birthrates, the presence of manifold other problems, and just plain human cruelty or thoughtlessness mean that vast numbers of little ones do not know the blessing of a happy childhood. Until such neglect is remedied — everywhere — the world cannot think of itself as truly civilized.

The greatest of earth's teachers, Christ Jesus, spoke with the deepest love of little children, recommending their pure and open thought to all who would enter the kingdom of heaven. They are truly earth's greatest treasure. They deserve a concern much greater still on all our parts.

Puerto Rican achievement

Puerto Rico's advance on many fronts has been remarkable. For example, in the seven years between 1959 and 1966 the island's national income more than doubled — an outstanding performance. In the establishment of new industry, in the training of workers, in the upgrading of education, in the development of its entrancing tourist possibilities, and at numerous other points, Puerto Rico has been a pacesetter throughout the New World.

But at no point has it shown a more remarkable advance than in the spread of family planning. Once saddled with one of the highest birthrates in the world, the island has now managed to bring this rate down to manageable proportions. Whereas Puerto Rico registered 31.1 births per 1,000 population in 1962, by 1967 this had dropped to 26.1. And the indications are that this rate will continue to dwindle.

A birthrate at this level makes Puerto Rico almost unique among Latin-American lands, where rampaging population growth is the single greatest bar to economic progress. Only in such obviously "Europeanized" countries as Argentina and Uruguay are there lower birthrates, whereas most of the rest of Latin America has rates in the 40's.

This achievement is traceable to at least four factors: (a) the widespread establishment of birth control clinics, (b) the growth of a Puerto Rican middle class, (c) the growing realization that smaller families mean happier, healthier, better educated families, and (d) the impact of United States civilization on Puerto Rican mores.

With this drop in the birthrate, combined with the accelerating economic development of the island, Puerto Rico faces a future rosier in outlook than do most other Latin-American lands. One can only hope that the Puerto Rican example will spread to neighboring countries, which are in desperate need of controlling population growth.

'I don't see anything wrong with buying a pig in a poke, do you?'

State of the nations

Johnson's abdication

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington

The art of the graceful abdication is little known and seldom practiced. There is no large collection of precedents for a person wishing to study up on the matter.

The dramatic abdication has been practiced in fairly recent times. Britain's King Edward VIII (currently the Duke of Windsor) succeeded in making his departure from the throne the top news story of the world when it happened.

A good example of the truly graceful abdication in recent times was that of ex-Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. She handed over the sovereignty of her country to her daughter Juliana without the slightest public overtone of hesitation or peevishness or resentment.

Principal actor

On the other hand, it may be asked if Lyndon B. Johnson is managing his own abdication from highest power in an entirely gracious manner. He has few precedents to guide him. Besides, it is not precisely in his nature to hand over the mantle quietly to his chosen successor, and slip away himself into genteel obscurity.

The trouble about his method, however, is that if he doesn't look out he may not get the successor of his choice.

The way things stand at the moment, Lyndon Johnson is being cast in the role of the principal actor at the Democratic convention. The stage directions call for a buildup to a rousing ovation to the departing President. The scriptwriters haven't yet written in any large part for Hubert Humphrey.

Center stage

Of course it is still taken for granted among the political professionals that Hubert Humphrey is the chosen successor, and will get the Democratic nomination. But this is less certain today than it was a month ago, or three months ago. The biggest single change has been the rise of Eugene McCarthy to the top of some of the public opinion polls. Among the pros this is incredible. It is also a visible fact.

But along with the McCarthy rise has been the failure of Hubert Humphrey to emerge as the new central figure in the Democratic Party's political picture. And one reason is that Lyndon Johnson has not stepped aside from center stage.

Hubert Humphrey has missed a whole series of speaking engagements. The reason is a "minor ailment." It is also true that unless and until he becomes an independent presidential candidate who feels free to choose his own policies, even when they break with those of Lyndon Johnson, there is not much use in a Humphrey speechmaking tour.

At the present time a public Humphrey appearance in any big city would run head-on into unpleasant demonstrations based on the assumption that he is merely a mouthpiece for Lyndon Johnson.

No spotlight

Efforts have been made to get across to Mr. Johnson the idea that Mr. Humphrey must be released and let go if he is to become a truly credible candidate. He should be encouraged to speak for himself. He should be given all possible background support, including campaign funds. And he should be given the spotlight.

Right now Hubert Humphrey is not getting the spotlight, the funds or the policy freedom which he needs to get his campaign into high gear.

Lyndon Johnson could provide most of the missing ingredients to the Humphrey campaign. Unless they are provided, Mr. Johnson just might find the Democratic convention stampeded, and the nomination captured, by Eugene McCarthy. It does not seem likely that this is exactly what Mr. Johnson wants. It could happen.

Point of view

How to help peace talks

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington

How can Americans at home help the Vietnam peace talks in Paris?

There are several ways:

1. Both critics and supporters of United States policy in Vietnam ought to realize that now they have one overriding goal in common: the settlement of the war by negotiation. The issue is no longer escalation versus nonescalation. The issue is no longer whether the United States will increase its forces in Vietnam; it won't. The issue is what will best promote serious negotiation.

2. We all need to recognize that it was never to be expected that the Paris negotiations would be smooth and speedy. That's not the way the Communists ever negotiate. It was to be expected that they would be slow and tortuous. That is the way the Communists have always negotiated. The Communists continue to assume that if they stall long enough, look the other way long enough, and pretend long enough that they will never agree to anything, we in the West will become so frustrated that we will throw up our hands and say—take it all.

3. We need to avoid divisiveness at home. That ought not to be impossible if we all see that the Paris negotiations will be lengthened and jeopardized by divisiveness at home and that peace will be achieved sooner by showing Hanoi that it cannot win at the conference table what it couldn't win on the battlefield, namely, a takeover of South Vietnam. If North Vietnam thinks that the United States is so divided at home on what kind of peace it will accept, then it will wait for America to give in on everything and peace will be further postponed.

4. All must resist the temptation to try to speed the negotiations by offering to make one-sided American concessions on issues which should be negotiated bilaterally, and not give way in the naïve expectation that if America yields today without reciprocity, the Communists will yield tomorrow. Every experience since the end of World War II shows that the Communists don't negotiate that way. After any unilateral concession, the Communists simply demand more. This is why critics at home will be delaying serious negotiation and thus prolonging the war by pressing for the end to all bombing without reciprocal deescalation by Hanoi, and by proposing unilateral United States cease-fire, unilateral United States withdrawal, and unilateral United States imposition of a coalition government in South Vietnam.

5. Except for those who want peace at any price and don't care if we give over the people of South Vietnam to Communist expansion-by-force, wouldn't it be well to trust Washington a little more and Hanoi a little less? Freedom House puts it well in these words:

"Those Americans who, in good conscience, have mistrusted the sincerity of their own leaders' past pursuit of peace must nonetheless recognize that peace is the goal of the talks now under way. These talks will have little chance of success if the American people are persuaded to withhold trust from the United States negotiating effort or, worse, if they become convinced that the Communist negotiators are alone deserving of their trust.

"Specific acts of the current and previous administrations may well be subject to criticism. Responsible dissent sustains the national conscience. Yet it is another matter to place greater reliance on the goodwill of declared adversaries than on the self-correcting processes of the American democracy."

The goal of the United States is to help build a peace in the world which respects the diversity of social and economic systems and that fosters change without violence.

The kind of peace in Vietnam which finally emerges from the Paris talks—whenever Hanoi is willing to negotiate seriously—will determine the shape of the peace for all Southeast Asia. This is why the other Asian nations ought to be made partners in the peacemaking as soon as possible.

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Clothing needed

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Following is a letter regarding aid for Vietnam civilians which appeared in your letter column approximately two months ago:

> Recently we shipped two boxes of clothing to the Canadian Aid for Vietnam Committee. This organization is operating in a very efficient manner at getting clothing to needy children in that beleaguered land.
>
> Homeless, destitute, and wounded children in both North and South Vietnam are being supplied with dark-colored clothing by Canadian Aid for Vietnam Civilians, Children's Committee, 1768 West Eleventh Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. Donations of clothing may be sent to above address.
>
> Calgary, Alberta — A writer

We sent a contribution of clothing and received the following:

> We thank you for your kindness in contributing to our project for the children of Vietnam. With appreciation, . . . but we wish to inform you that we do not send secondhand clothing to the children of Vietnam. Everything is new, and we feel it is a great privilege to share with them our time, energy and money.
>
> Canadian Aid for Vietnam Civilians
> Vancouver, B.C.

Because we have felt our contribution was a useful one, and could be utilized to advantage elsewhere we have replied as follows:

> Thank you for informing us of your desire not to accept secondhand clothing for the homeless, destitute, and wounded children in both North and South Vietnam.
>
> Would you please return the clothing that we sent you so that we may pass it on to someone who is more homeless and destitute than the children of Vietnam?
>
> If there is any expense involved, please notify us so that we may cover it with our check.
>
> **Dr. & Mrs. John M. Dorsey Jr.**
> Birmingham, Mich.

'The travel gap'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your recent editorial, "The travel gap," impels me to supplement it with what I believe is an even greater inhibitor of foreign visitors to this country—the bureaucratic fumbling of our consular officials.

We recently had a visit from a young Dutch woman, employed in a responsible position in Amsterdam. It required two visits to our consul's office, involving three hours of waiting time, exclusive of travel time. She was required, in order to obtain a *visitor's* visa (not an immigrant's visa) not only to fill out an elaborate questionnaire, full of irrelevant and impertinent questions (e.g., were her parents divorced) and to present a return airplane ticket, to present a letter from us stating that we were indeed friends and also a letter from her employer stating that she would return to her job at the end of her vacation.

The requirements imply that we do not want visitors unless they have friends or relatives in the United States, or unless they are employed in their own countries. This automatically eliminates a very substantial percentage of prospective visitors, to wit, all well-heeled visitors who do not need jobs (and who would spend the most money in the States), those who are taking advantage of periods between jobs to take vacations, and those who do not have friends or relatives in the United States.

If the bureaucrats reply that of course they do not deny visas to people with divorced parents, those who have financial means, and those who do not have friends or relatives here, I leave the inevitable conclusion to your readers.

New Milford, Conn. — **Gilbert R. Byrne**